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CONDENSED MILK
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The Bombay Gaz

No. 50,921—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1897.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
* GANGES	4306	T. F. Creery	13th Feb.
B.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	20th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th "
B.L. CALEDONIA	7358	W. B. Andrews	6th March.
* GANGES	4306	T. F. Creer	13th "
B.L. AUSTRALIA	6901	I. Reeves	20th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th "
B.L. INDIA	7800	R. F. Briscoe	3rd April.
* GANGES	4306	T. F. Creery	10th "
B.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	17th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	24th "
B.L. OCEANA	6863	E. Stewart	1st May.
* GANGES	4303	T. F. Creery	8th "
B.L. CALEDONIA	7358	W. B. Andrews	15th "

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to BRINDISI, and LONDON direct.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

As vessels from Bombay are forbidden to land Passengers at Marseilles the Mail steamers will proceed direct from BRINDISI to LONDON, without calling at intermediate ports, and thus secure an accelerated transit.

In order to suit the convenience of travellers during the prevalence of the existing epidemic in Bombay, the P. & O. Company have arranged that Passengers arriving by the Mail trains in Bombay can proceed direct on board the outgoing Mail steamers on the morning of sailing, and breakfast and luncheon will be served at the usual hours. A steamer to convey Passengers will leave the Ballard Pier at 7-30 a.m.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier (not Mazagon) before 8 a.m. on the day of sailing.

Before the departure of the Mail steamer, it is necessary for the Health Officer of the Port to hold a medical inspection of the Passengers and crew, and it is particularly requested that Passengers will muster on the quarter-deck at 1-15 p.m., in order that the necessary inspection may take place with as little delay as possible.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board; and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay 8th February, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
[illegible]	T. Rassovich	4,213	1st April. 1897.
[illegible]	G. Nicolich	4,140	1st May. 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 328	Rs. 163

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	12th April.
MEDUSA	G. Wallusching	1,709	19th March.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 930	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	21st Feb., 1897.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Acting Agent.

Rasoon House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan. 21, 1897.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO., BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—31, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

PASSAGE SEASON 1897.

PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged. SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England, from Rs. 300.

REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance.

"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.

LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.

REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.

SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.

CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.

PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.

PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.

BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.

DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.

SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.

SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.

TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut out from same forwarded economically.

SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS TROOPSHIP AGENTS, PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

THOS. COOK AND SON, BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing stay at all places of interest.

Baggage booked through to destination. COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Ports.

PASSENGERS will be met and Tickets issued at all Chief Continental Ports, Railway employés, Family Parties and Missionaries.

REDUCED RATES to Engaged and Tickets supplied.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied on any part of the world to over 2,000 Hotels.

HOTEL COUPONS available at 1,000 Hotels, Government Offices, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers and Families.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and Insured.

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DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

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DEPOSITS received, Rate of Interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 13th February, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of incoming English Mail steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE *via* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDVIE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,605 tons, on the 16th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 18th February, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on the 12th February.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "ROMA," 2,727 tons, on or about 13th February.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 27th February.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,698 tons, on or about 15th February, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

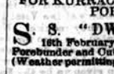
WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore. For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th February, 1897.

KING, KING & CO., BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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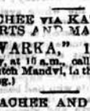
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

Under Contract with the French Government

DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
CALEDONIEN	4232	Blanc	Friday noon. 19th Mar., 1897.
MELBOURNE	4080	Duchatean	16th April "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
The S. S. "YARRA"	Flandin	4,255	11th March 97

Four weekly departures thereafter.

Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.

A steam launch from Ballard Pier will convey Passengers on Board. Heavy baggage to be sent on board on the day of departure between 8 and 10 a.m.

The S.S. "PERSEPOLIS," Captain Etienne, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for PERSIAN GULF on or about the 20th February, 1897.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fares, from Marseilles to London.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYDS' S. N. Co.

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the RETURN VOYAGE by the Austrian Lloyds' at REDUCED FARES. This arrangement will prove in some cases of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further particulars apply to

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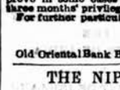
THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA (JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP Co.)



S.S. "IDZUMI MARU," Captain Carnow, 2,224 Tons, will SAIL for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN, on or about 20th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. YATSUI,
Manager.

Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 10th February, 1897.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE, the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

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A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH,

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 18.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital a cough could possibly have had a more violent cough it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. Hill."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"South Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 23, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis, your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

A. GARRIGUES, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh. L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS TO THEIR HONOUR" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis, one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
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UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, and sold in Bottles by all Chemists

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THE most Powerful and Energetic Germicide and Disinfectant.

TREACHER'S CHLORINE POWDERS.

An Easy and Cheap method of producing this Gas. ONE POWDER is sufficient to thoroughly disinfect 1,000 cubic feet of Air.

Per Packet of 6 Powders,
Re. 1-8-0.

PREPARED ONLY BY

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B. N. CHANDIK'S PLAGUE DESTROYER

NOT TO BE TAKEN INTERNALLY.

TO BE USED

For White-washing and Burning Purposes as Directed.

Most Powerful Disinfectant.

Once Used Sure to Drive the Plague Away.

Tried and Found Effective.

NOTE.

Whitewash with B. N. Chandik's Wash Powder and Burn B. N. Chandik's Plague Destroyer as per directions.

Wash Powder: One Tin of 1 lb. Rs. 1-12.
Plague Destroyer, One Tin of 1 lb. Rs. 2-12.

Apply to B. N. CHANDIK, Madras.
And Messrs. N. POWELL and Co., Bombay.

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FOR loss of power, weakness, nervousness, low spirits, neuralgia, loss of appetite, premature decay, loss of nerve-power, poorness of blood, nervous exertions, sleeplessness, &c. This medicine is highly approved by

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Specially recommended in cases of loss of power by Brigade-Surgeon

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Intending Assurers should realise how low expenses of management go towards increasing their benefits and should never fail to inquire as to a Company's expenditure,—for by a high or low rate of expense, the management can be judged.

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IT IS A SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera, where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in short, the highest price in the Market, Rs. 3-4 per bottle of D. C. GOMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, R. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

—DEWAR'S— —PERTH— —WHISKY.—

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ED. BLANCHY & CO., BORDEAUX.

CELEBRATED WINES & BRANDIES.

CLARETS	WHITE WINES	BRANDIES.
MEDOC	GRAVES	COGNAC
ST. JULIEN	BARSAC	"
ST. ESTEPHE	SAUTERNE	"
MARGAUX		1884 Vintage.

Specially recommended.

The Brandies of this Firm are recognised on the Continent and in England as equal to any of the well-known Brands; while the Wines are of exceptionally good value.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA:—

LATHAM & CO., Bunder Road, KARACHI. Esplanade Road, BOMBAY

BLANDY BROS., MADEIRAS. MADEIRA & LONDON. PORTS. SHERRIES.

SOLE AGENTS FOR WESTERN INDIA:—

LATHAM & CO., Bunder Road, KARACHI. Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.

GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1896.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

WRITE FOR OUR NEW

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE,

WHICH GIVES FULL PARTICULARS AS TO THE DIFFERENT SIZES, SHAPES, AND PRICES OF OUR MANUFACTURE. IT IS A PERFECT WORK OF ART AND BOUND TO INTEREST THE SMOKING PUBLIC.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, PROPRIETORS, &c.,

McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

PROTECT YOURSELVES

From BUBONIC PLAGUE, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, TYPHOID and ENTERIC FEVERS

By being ABSOLUTELY certain that your DRINKING WATER is GERMLESS and STERILIZED

AMIANTHUS PORCELAIN THE MALLIE FILTER BY THE USE OF PASTEUR THEORIES.

LOSE NO TIME.—Send for Illustrated descriptive List or call and examine the Filters.

BERTIE-SMITH & CO., APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

SOLE CONSIGNEES FOR INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON.

BEYNON AND CO., SOLE RETAIL AGENTS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

H[illegible] [FRES[illegible]

"Z" "P" "S" "G[illegible]

Twice the Strength (weight for weight) of any other tube used in the Construction of Cycle Frames.

SPECIALITY—HELICAL TUBE.

BICYCLES FOR GENTLEMEN, AND C[illegible]

FOR PRICES AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO THE SOLE AGENTS

MARCKS AND CO., LI[illegible]

CYCLE IMPORTERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LONDON & LANCASHIR[illegible] LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

DURING 11 YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1895.

Year.	New Assurances.	Net Premium Income.	Invested Funds.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1884	64,98,352	13,12,602	45,76,780
1895	1,39,19,568	35,19,035	1,92,19,02[illegible]

It will thus be seen that in Eleven Years the Net Premium Income has nearly tre[illegible] whilst the Funds have more than quadrupled, which remarkable expansion affords convinc[illegible] testimony of Good Management and Successful Working, and promises splendid re[illegible] in the future.

CHIEF AGENTS:—W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE OF LONDO[illegible]
(ESTABLISHED 1782).

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE C[illegible]
(ESTABLISHED 1850).

THE STRAITS INSURANCE CO., SINGAPORE (MARINE).
THE WORLD MARINE INSURANCE CO., LD.

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, FIRE, and MARINE RISKS.

Terms on Application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

NOTWITHSTANDING THE DIFFICULTY OF OBTAINING WORKMEN ALL ORDERS

FOR TAILORING AND SHIRTS, DRESSMAKING, BOOTS AND SHOES, SADDLERY AND HARNESS,

ARE BEING EXECUTED WITH THE USUAL DISPATCH.

BOMBAY.

DISINFECTANTS.

LITTLE'S SOLUBLE PHENYLE

Is the best liquid Disinfectant.

Avoid imitations by procuring from the Sole Agents.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

WEDDING PRESENTS.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

JUST UNPACKED—A Large STOCK of the following Articles, Moderately Priced, Beautiful Designs and Durable, best PLATING:—

	Rs.	Rs.
Tea and Coffee Services	65 to	225
Liquer Frames	35 to	70
Fruit Knife Stands	15 to	30
Prize Cups	18 to	60
Butter Dishes, Revolving	15 to	40
Claret Jugs	15 to	70
Trays, Waiters and Salvers	14 to	115
Fruit Stands	15 to	100
Sugar Boxes	7 to	10
Ice Cream Plates	5	
Sardine Boxes	20 to	30
Inkstands	9 to	30
Table Lamps	25 to	50
Nut Crackers	4 to	6
Stockers' Dishes	12 to	60
Ice Water Jugs	45 to	95
Egg Boilers with Spirit Lamp	10 to	30
Asparagus Tongs	12	
Soup Tureens	5 to	10
Venison Dishes	93	
Spoons, Knives and Forks, per dozen	14 to	35
Fish Knives in Cases	50 to	120
Fruit Spoons	20 to	50
Tea Sets in Cases	78 to	125
Biscuit Boxes	12 to	20
Salt Cellars in Cases	12 to	45
Silver Tea Kettles with Spirit Lamp	40	
Cruet Frames	15 to	80

	Rs.	R
Egg Frames	20 to	
Ice Buckets	12 to	
Knife Cleaners	8	
Ice Bowls	18	
Wine Services	50 to	1
Claret Jugs	9	
Flower Stands	15 to	
Ash Trays	3 to	
Sugar Sifters	3 to	5
Toast Racks	12 to	20
Candle Sticks with Shades	12 to	48
Salt Cellars	4 to	8
Christening Mugs	9 to	25
Salad Bowls	25 to	45
Call Bells	15 to	30
Cake or Bread Trays	25 to	65
Cheese Covers	30	
Vegetable Dishes	60 to	70
Spirit Flasks	9 to	30
Dessert Knives in Cases	32 to	110
Tentalus	40 to	70
Pen Trays in Cases	20 to	30
Chutney Jars	15 to	25
Tea Spoons in Cases	15 to	35
Coloured Stoneware Jars for Sugar, Biscuits and Tea	12 to	25
Piano Candle Sticks per pair	20 to	40

BOLTON AND COMPANY,

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.,

SINGAPORE CHAIRS AND SETTEES.

FOR

Deck, Rs. 8; Verandah, Rs. 10-8; Smoking Room, Rs. 11-8; Drawing Room, Rs. 12-8.

ARTISTIC AND COMFORTABLE.

...LWAY.
...ROM
...hir-enth ih-...cial Passenger Train ...y, on SEEK DAYS ...and will run to the fol-...Stations shown below.

		P. M.
Neral	{ Arri.	19 51
	{ Dep.	19 53
Karjat	{ Arri.	21 5
	{ Dep.	20 13
Khandalla	{ Arri.	21 24
	{ Dep.	21 26
Lonauli	Arri.	21 38

Third Class Passengers and Luggage Booked by this Train at the usual Fares

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.
...tenth of February, 1897.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

...allow of the MEDICAL INSPECTION of Passengers at PALGHAR under the Dangerous ...idemic Diseases Act III of 1897, it is hereby notified that ...e DOWN MAIL and other THROUGH PASSENGER ...rains will on and from SATURDAY next, the 13th instant, ...leave Colaba and all Stations up to Saphale, inclusive, 38 minutes earlier then now advertised.

ALL PASSENGERS by DOWN Trains will be required to ALIGHT at Palghar for Medical Inspection.

C. CROMMELIN,
TRAFFIC MANAGER.
Traffic Manager's office, Bombay, 11th February, 1897.

TO ARMY ARSENAL AND COMMISSARIAT CONTRACTORS, RAILWAYS, SHIP CHANDLERS, &c.

MESSRS MARTIN COHEN AND Co. NO LONGER REPRESENT us in Bombay or elsewhere for the sale of our Canvas, Tarpaulins, Twines, Vitre Cloth, etc.

Our Agents in India are for Bombay Presidency and Central Provinces.

Messrs. KILLICK, NIXON Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

and for Panjaub and Scinde,

Messrs. A. McHINCH & Co., Karachi,

with both of whom a stock of our goods will be kept, and from whom samples, Prices, and any particulars can be obtained.

(Signed) THE BOASE SPINNING Co., Ld., of Dundee, Scotland.

THE AHMEDABAD-PRANTEJ RAILWAY, COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF FINAL CALL.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 20th January, 1897, it was resolved that the FINAL CALL of Rs. 10/- per Share should be paid on or before the 1st March, 1897, from which date interest will accrue.

SHAREHOLDERS are requested to remit to us the amount due on the above Call in Currency Notes or by Postal Order or by Cheque or Draft payable in Bombay with the Share Certificate.

By Order of the Board,
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 6th January, 1897.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance Officer in charge of the Bombay Arsenal up to the 11th March, 1897, for the supply of PAWLINS of S.-2283 (more or less) to the Bombay, Quetta, Mhow, Karachi, and Poona Arsenals Ammunition Depôt Factories at Kirkee and Bombay, from 1st April, 1897 to the 31st March, 1898. The term "more" includes the supply of stores if required up to 25 per cent. in excess of the original tender.

II.—Printed forms of "Lists" or "Schedules" (I. O. Form 194 or 1-5) of the Pawlins (more or less) for the supply of which tenders are invited, and the form of contract (one) which, in the event of tenders being accepted, must be signed and sealed by the contractors, are obtainable on application in writing to the Ordnance Officer daily (on days and holidays except 6) from 15th February to 9th March, 1897, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 3 P.M. on payment at the rate of Rs. one per set of forms.

III.—Tenders will only be received on these printed forms, which should be submitted in duplicate and in English, and should specify in words as well as in figures the rate at which each description of article named in them will be delivered, and should be accompanied by a certificate that the tenderers have inspected the authorized pattern of each article they tender for. Fractional parts of pies in rates will not be accepted. Rates must include the cost of delivering the Pawlins at the several Stations and must be for the same units of number, weight or measures as the Pawlins are accounted for in the list or schedule.

IV.—Tenders will be opened at this Office, at 12 noon on THURSDAY, the 11th March, 1897. Parties tendering are invited to attend.

V.—Such other information required can be obtained on application to this office between the hours of 10 A.M., and 4 P.M., (Sundays and holidays excepted).

F. FOWLE, Major, R.A.,
Ordnance Officer in charge.
Bombay, 8th February, 1897.

WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN
JOHN JAMESON & SONS' (DUBLIN)
"OWN CASED" VERY OLD BLACK-BOTTLE
WHISKEY.
Please see you get it with

METAL CAPSULES	{ BLUE .....One Star. PINK .....Two Stars. GOLD .....Three Stars.

OF ALL DEALERS.
Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S.:—
C. DAY & CO., LONDON.

GEMMED RINGS.

At present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few is quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned, is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship. Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION NO. 1 in few days only removes all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2, for purity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints, secondary symptoms, disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, etc., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality and all the distressing consequences arising from early errors, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. per package of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp in white letters on a red ground; affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. commissioners and without which it is a forgery.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY
PENSION VILLA FRANK
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families or Summer or Winter Season.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE New English-built half C Spring CANOE LANDAU with self-seating Hood, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Fulker of Salisbury.

One new English-built half C. Spring light Victoria suitable for one or pair of horses, by Fulker of Salisbury.

One new English-built C Spring CANOE LANDAU with patent self-acting Hood, by Lucas of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted Four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE or HIRE and also made to Order.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloel for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Forests. Terms 2 75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL,
in Birkenfeld,
Wes...-in-Rhein,
Germany.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

NATH JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACOUNE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Ay.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Cotes d'Or.
J. & B. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. R. EDDISON & Co.	London.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

VICTORIA HOTEL.
PRINCE'S DOCK, BOMBAY,
Direct from the Distillers.
GENUINE MALT WHISKIES.

	Per doz. Rs.	a.
OLD HIGHLAND	38	0
OLD "HIGHLAND"	27	0
OLD SCOTCH (Yellow label)	24	0
OLD SCOTCH (White label)	23	0
OLD HIGHLAND O. WHISKY ...	26	0
IRISH WHISKY	25	0

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.
LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

R. THORNE & SONS, LD.,
FAMOUS WHISKY DISTILLERS,
GREENOCK AND LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1831.
Thorne's O. B. G. Whisky (in Special shaped Bottles)
THORNE'S BLAIRMORE WHISKY.
Fresh Consignments to Hand.
APPLY TO
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.
RETAIL AGENTS:
Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

"BLOOD IS THE LIFE".
CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE

FOR THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It

Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blotched or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter, from whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits all sufferers to give it a trial, so lost its value.

Translation of letter from Fiji.

The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.

"My Friend,—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg. I could not plant Yams, I could not go fishing; I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of bolis is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanua Levu.

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicine than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a less quantity will effect a cure.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

"T. EDGUMBE DUNSFORD,
45 Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
"21 June, 1895."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Limited, England Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

GOLD NATIONAL PRIZE-MEDAL CADEMY.

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS.
(REAL AND IMITATION).
BRAIDS, CORDS,
LACES, FRINGES, &c.,
BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,
RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing.
BENTON & JOHNSON,
63, King's Cross Road,
LONDON
GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

HY SUFFER any longer from Asthma, Bronchitis, Colds, Influenza, and other chest diseases of any standing? Buy Dr. Dastoor's Expectorant; it will cure where all remedies have failed. The first dose gives complete and instantaneous relief. Rs. 1-4 per bottle, at D.M. DASTOOR & Co's. Cheapest Optical Depot, 99 Medows Bazar Fort, Bombay.

BANKS

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £370,000
HEAD OFFICE:
37, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Eliya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale on Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yens 12,000,000 = Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 4,800,000 = " 9,600,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 4,130,000 = " 8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.
BANKERS.—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; THE PARIS BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

H. BEKKEY,
Agent, pro. tem.
Stelar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES.—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindee, Rangoon.
Sub-Branches Murree and Ranipattai.
BANKERS and AGENTS throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon and in London, Edinburgh and Dublin.

CAPITAL (Subscribed) ..... Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVE and REST ..... " 11,06,292

LOCAL BOARD:—
FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq. C.I.E. — GORDUNDAS KHATAO Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq. — NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.
SPECIAL RATES are offered for short term deposit during the busy season.
PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Monies are received into this account bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent per annum.
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.
Cheques, Bills, Hoondies and Currency Notes payable where the Bank has Branches, are Collected and Credited free of charges in above Interest deposit accounts.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in event of balance not falling below Rs. 500.
LOANS and CREDITS granted on Security of Good, Produce, Shares, House Property, &c.
Bills and Promissory notes discounted.
Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange, under Code with London Bankers.
Apply for Rules of business to Head Office or Branches.

By Order,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay, 4th January, 1897.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 50,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANNON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }

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AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000.
Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places of Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 12.

THE pestilence being still with us, and showing no signs of speedy cessation, we can report no improvement in the position of trade in this city, and the situation as regards Export has become more serious by the receipt of a press telegram (the terms of which have since been somewhat modified) to the effect that goods from plague-infected places in India could not be landed at any French ports, which naturally brought business in our principal export staples for European shippers' account almost to a standstill, as though, latterly, rather more has been doing in cotton again, the market is dull and prices slightly lower; Wheat and Seeds being neglected. Money has been in active request, and the market has become very stringent. The course of Exchange has been downward upon the whole, and our closing rate this evening are 3-32d. lower for Bank and Private Paper than those which ruled a week ago. Government Paper has declined 3-8ths, per cent. for 3½ per Cents, and, nominally, one per cent. for Threes. Freights are very quiet at about previous quotations, with hardly any business passing. Business in Imports is almost *nil* in most of its branches, and quotations generally are nominal.

MONEY became very scarce again last week, and as it was also in strong demand the Bank of Bombay raised its rates last Friday by 2 per cent., making the minimum stand at 12 per cent. The Bank's Statement of Affairs issued on Monday showed that he Cash Balance had diminished since the date of the previous Return by some 54¼ lakhs, say 72½ lakhs, compared with an increase of 17 1-2 lakhs then disclosed. The item principally accountable for this decrease was Private Deposits, from which there had been withdrawals to the extent of 38 1-2 lakhs; and in Loans there had been a consid rable addition; while, on the other hand, there had been some diminution in Bills Discounted, the net increase in the demand being 57½ lakhs, as against some 5 lakhs in the week preceding. There was a diminution of 5 lakhs in Government Deposits at the Bank's branches, the total falling off under this item being 5 1-4 lakhs.

The Market has meantime, become extremely tight; but the Bank of Bombay and outside minimum rate remains at 12 per cent. in both cases.

EXCHANGE.—Last mail-day the market opened firm but somewhat irregular at 1s. 3½d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 21-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There was a fair demand for ready Bank remittance, and a small amount of business was done, but Merchants' Bills were scarce. Rates were quiet but steady on Monday at 1s. 3¼d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 3-8d. for three months' sight Credits. There was a small enquiry for Bank Paper for ready delivery on the part of Mercantile Houses, and the Bazaar bought a fair amount on the same terms. The tone of the market was quiet, not to say weak, on Tuesday, with 1s. 3 7-16d. quoted for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 9-16d. for three months' sight Credits. There was very little doing either way, and rates declined 1-32d., all round, Banks having been sellers for Cash only. On Wednesday rates opened quiet at 1s. 3 3-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3¼d. for three months' sight Credits. There was a moderate enquiry for Bank Paper at 1s. 3 3-8d. Merchants' Bills were scarce, a moderate amount only having been reported placed. 1s. 3 5-16d. was quoted yesterday for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 11-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 3 15-32d. for three months' sight Credits. A fair amount of business was reported both ways, ready and forward, three months' sight Bills having been placed for the mail at 1s. 3 7-16d. This morning the market opened steady at 1s. 3 11-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 3 15-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Business has been upon a very small scale, and rates have remained steady, there having been sellers of Bank Demand at 1s. 3 3-8d., while Credits could not be placed under 1s. 3½d. We quote at closing:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 11-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 11-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 13-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 3½d.	"
Do. 6 do.	1s. 3 5-8d.	"
Documents 3 months' sight	1s. 3 17-32d.	"
Do. 6 do.	1s. 3 21-32d.	"
Francs 3 do.	163	"
Do. 6 do.	164	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened last mail-day at 99 3-8 for Money, and 99 5-8 for Account, for 3½ per Cents, with 97½ named for Three per Cents; but no business of importance was reported. From the opening to the close on Monday rates stood at 99 5-16 for Cash, 99 7 for the March Account, for 3½ per Cents, and 97 for Threes, but these rates were nominal to a great extent in the absence of any considerable amount of business to test them. In the earlier part of the day 99 1-8 was quoted on Tuesday for 3½ per Cents for Money, and 99 7-16 for Account; but rates declined from this level to 99 and 99 5-16 in the two positions, respectively; for Threes the reduced price of 96 was named. In the absence of dealers and brokers no business worth mentioning was done on Wednesday, but prices were nominally quoted at 99¼ for 3½ per Cents for Cash, 99 1-8 for the 3rd March Settlement, and 96 for Threes. Opening quotations were given yesterday as 99 7-8 for Money, for 1-2 per Cents, and 99 1-8 for Account, from which they advanced, afterwards to 99 and 99 3-8 in the two positions, respectively; 96, nominal, was named for Threes. To-day, 99 for Cash, and 99½ for the 3rd March Account have been quoted for 3½ per Cents, but these rates, as well as 96 for 3 per Cents must be taken as nominal in the absence of business, the market having been virtually closed to-day owing to the death of a broker.

Municipal five per cent. Loan is unchanged at 130; and Port Trust Bonds are unaltered at 109.

SHARES.—We have nothing new to report regarding this market, which remains practically closed in the absence of dealers and brokers, and our quotations are unchanged, but nominal for all descriptions of Scrip.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—We have little or no alteration to report in the state of the market for staple *Grey Goods*, the majority of dealers, buyers, and brokers having left Bombay in the Bubonic Fever scare. Nearly 300 shops have already been closed, the number now open for business being only about 50. The total amount of business in *Imported Goods*, under these circumstances hardly exceeds 500 bales; and the above remarks apply equally to other descriptions than *Greys*, quotations for all being nominal. The dealers engaged in the *locally-made* Goods business have also absented themselves from Bombay, and no business on this line has come to our notice.

YARNS.—The market for Imported Twistis dull in tone with nothing to speak of doing; but quotations are nominally unchanged. Hardly 500 bales of *Local Spinnings* have changed hands during the week. About 10 shop-keepers have re-opened their places of business at Pydhonee, where a small business is now being done.

METALS are neglected; and in the continued absence of dealers from these shops, which they have closed before going up-country, quotations are nominal.

COAL.—A sale has been reported during the past week of a cargo of "Japan," for March-April shipment, at Rs. 13½ per ton. Importers are asking high prices for "Cardiff" and "Bengal" Coal as Freights are high in Cardiff and Calcutta. The market closes firm. We quote alongside:—

Welsh Hartley	...	*Nil.*
Wood	...	"
Australian	...	"
Powell's Duffryn	...	Rs. 22½ per ton.
Cardiff	...	" 23 "
Japan	...	" 13½ "
Bengal	...	" 13 "
Singareni	...	" 13½ Rail delivery.
Seabpore	...	" 13 per ton.
Sanctoria	...	" 14 "

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Last week closed with a quiet market for this staple, prices having been nominally unchanged with the exception of those of Bengal and Broach which were slightly higher. At the beginning of this week a press telegram was received stating that the landing at all French ports of any goods from plague-infected places in India had been prohibited, which at once put a stop to further business for shippers' account; and although this prohibition has since been somewhat modified, transactions remained upon a very small scale in this direction; while purchases by local consumers have also been very small; and prices receded a rupee or two per candy, all round. Yesterday there was a rather better enquiry at a further reduction in rates to the same extent, and some more Broach was taken for shipment to Japan. This evening the market closed quiet and unchanged, only a few sales having been reported in any direction. Sellers of Bengals are scarce, and do not care to make forward contracts.

The total Receipts of Cotton into Bombay, of the new crop, during the past week have been 52,000 bales, compared with 52,500 bales to hand in the week preceding, and 58,500 bales in the corresponding week last season the falling off in arrivals of new Cotton this year as against last is now 275,500 bales.

The official telegraphic weather and crop reports from the districts received on Monday advised that the third picking of the Broach crop was progressing, and that the estimate of the out-turn of the crop was five-eighths. Cotton was arriving in small quantities in the Wadhwan districts of the Dholleria circle, and arrivals were increasing daily at Bhownugger.

Yesterday's advices from the districts by wire stated that the weather at Broach, where the third picking was progressing, was cloudy and unseasonable, but no further rain had fallen; at Wadhwan and Dholleras, in the Dholleria circle, Cotton was arriving in small quantities; and at Hubli, in the Dharwar circle, picking had partially begun, and arrivals in the district marts were taking place.

The following are to-day's quotations for full pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool via Canal, without Commission, viz.:—

Cotton—		Per candy	Per lb. C. & F.
Sengal, Fine	Feb.	Rs. 151—3 31-32d.	
Do. Fully Good	fdo	139—3 28-32d.	
Do. Good	do	128—3 21-32d.	
Belatee, Fine	Feb. & Mar.	155—3 32d.	
Do. Fully Good	do	145—3 31-32d.	
Khandesh, Fully Good	do	152—3	
Oomra, Fully Good	do	149—3 29-32d.	
Dholleras, Fine	Mar. & Apl.	179—3 15-32d.	
Do. Fully Good	do	168—3 8-16d.	
Do. Good	do	165—3 7-16d.	
S G Dharwar Good	Apl & May	176—3 15-32d.	
Western	do	166—3 9-32d.	
Broach, Fine	Feb & Mar.	188—3 19-32d.	

The arrivals of New Crop Cotton into Bombay, this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season. F. P. Bales.	Season. F. P. Bales.
Bengals	143,000	217,500
Berar	159,000	247,000
Khandeish	138,500	192,500
Barsi and Nuggur	24,500	43,500
Hingunghat	7,500	13,000
Persian and Sind	1,500	13,500
Broach	21,000	31,500
Dholleras	7,500	20,500
	503,500	779,000

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1897. Bales.	1896. Bales.	1895. Bales.
For the Week	51,479	58,951	51,500
From 1st Jan. to 11th Feb.	267,124	376,901	219,500
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the Week	1,019	12,453	12,458
From 1st Jan. to 4th Feb.	75,316	138,233	27,595
Clearances to Calcutta, China, Japan, &c.			
For the Week	15,314	11,273	2,782
From 1st Jan. to 11th Feb.	68,895	16,672	17,728

WHEAT and SEEDS.—In presence of the telegraphic notification referred to under the head of Cotton, business in these staple exports has also been at standstill, and our quotations are given below are nominal to a great extent:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs. 6 2 0	per cwt.
Do. 85 "	" 6 1 0	"
No. 1. Club Delhi	" 6 4 0	"
Red Delhi	" 6 2 0	"
Hard Yellow	" 6 4 0	"
Red Ahmedabad	" 5 13 0	"
Hard Red	" 5 13 0	"
Linseed	Rs. 6 5 0	"
Rapeseed Yellow General	" 7 12 0	"
Do. do. Cawapore	" 7 6 0	"
Do. Red do.	" 8 13 0	"
Gingelly, White	" 8 9 0	"
Do. Mixed	" 8 3 0	"

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat for the week	32,048	36,194	61,803
Do. from 1st January to 11th February	74,861	370,774	420,586
Linseed for the week	3,415	101,205	110,353
Do. from 1st January to 11th February	25,896	191,562	207,195
Rapeseed for the week	5,175	5,672	13,795
Do. from 1st January to 11th February	15,455	35,427	24,192
Gingellyseed for the week	25,237	85,096	33,316
Do. from 1st January to 11th February	92,170	379,753	353,504

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts
Wheat for the week	...	...	16,096
Do. from 1st January to 11th February	811	70,937	102,358
Linseed for the week	...	13,083	116,022
Do. from 1st January to 11th February	72,474	160,574	189,386
Rapeseed for the week	...	...	75,420
Do. from 1st January to 11th February	49,190	180,608	104,839
Gingellyseed for the week	...	21,385	46,580
Do. from 1st January to 11th February	73,403	320,050	310,77

GODHRA-RUTLAM NAGPUR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th November, 1896, on 146·57 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	,000	7,900	20	10,920
Or per mile of Railway	28	56	...	78
For previous 18 weeks of half-year.	59,411	1,92,195	2,675	2,54,181
Total for 19 weeks...	68,411	2,00,095	2,565	2,65,101
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	4,002	15,411	20	19,463
Per mile of Ry. do.	28	136	...	169
Total to corresponding date do.	67,566	1,82,668	1,211	2,21,786
Decrease for the week				Rs. 8,512
Increase to date				" 43,315

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 23rd January, 1897, on 481 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,05,000	1,58,000	4,000	2,74,000
Or per mile of Railway	228	385	8	594
For previous 2 weeks of half-year.	2,78,000	3,37,000	9,000	6,24,000
Total for 3 weeks ...	3,83,000	5,01,000	13,000	8,98,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,08,273	2,93,542	10,164	3,55,269
Per mile of Ry. do.	235	514	22	771
Total to corresponding date do.	3,71,447	8,04,334	18,059	11,93,841
Decrease for the week				Rs. 31,269
Ditto to date				" 2,95,341

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 30th January 1897.)

Description.	1896.	1895.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	732	732	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	42,361	45,611	...	3,250	...	9,253
Goods ...	68,168	58,745	9,414	...	...	14,184
Other earnings	7,541	3,538	4,003	...	...	5,220
Total for week	1,18,393	1,07,903	10,419	...	...	...
Aggregate...	5,04,376	5,31,689	...	...	...	27,309

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 6th February, compared with the Statement of 30th January, 1897:—

LIABILITIES.	Jan. 30. Rs.	Feb. 6. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	62,00,000	62,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	54,85,573	51,53,185
Do. at Branches	25,33,401	30,36,480
Other Deposits	2,89,16,497	3,50,84 943
Post Bills	11,207	9,217
Credits, undrawn	19,03,089	20,93,202
Rs.	5,50,53,767	5,93,61,027
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,03,59,315	1,04,51,819
Other authorised Securities	40,10,130	40,10,130
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	56,93,951	56,93,915
Loans do. do.	1,23,77,887	1,43,31,416
Bills Discounted and purchased	58,59,557	55,40,711
Dead Stock	4,12,536	4,12,416
Stamps and Stationery	21,269	21,486
Gullion	.....	1,75,837
Balances with other Banks	2,12,981	72,74,317
Cash	1,37,05,894	
Rs.	5,50,53,767	5,93,61,027

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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23 MADRAS—NORTH-WEST PROVINCES,

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

DEPARTURE OF ARMED CRETANS FOR CRETE.

LONDON, FEB. 11.

Six hundred armed Cretans have sailed from Greece for Crete.

THE CHIEF AGGRESSORS IN CRETE.

Mr. Curzon, replying to a question in the Commons, said that the report of the Foreign Consuls in Crete indicates that the Christians are principally the aggressors in the late disturbances.

GREECE DECLARES HER POLICY.

FEB. 12, NOON.

A Greek Note delivered to Lord Salisbury, to-day, declares that Greece will prevent the landing of Turkish troops in Crete by every means in her power.

THE CRETAN QUESTION.

Although sympathy is felt for the Greeks in their desire to aid the Cretans, the foreign warships will doubtless prevent the Greek men-of-war from actively intervening.

FRANCE AND GERMANY SUSPICIOUS OF ENGLAND.

Suspicions are expressed in France and Germany that the British have incited the Cretans to action so as to divert attention from the Egyptian question.

ANOTHER FLOTILLA READY.

Another Greek torpedo Flotilla is now ready to sail.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE FRONTIER.

Reinforcements are being despatched to the Greek frontiers.

FURTHER FIGHTING AT BIDA.

The fighting at Bida was renewed at dawn on the 27th January, when the British advanced in square formation and bombarded and entered the city in the afternoon.

The enemy fled northwards.

THE QUEEN'S DIAMOND JUBILEE: A NATIONAL HOLIDAY.

In the Commons, this evening, Mr. Balfour announced that the celebration day of the sixtieth year of her Majesty's reign will be a national holiday.

FIGHTING AT CANDIA.

Fierce fighting is going on at Candia, and massacreing and burning are taking place in the villages round Sitia.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, FEB. 12.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Parramatta, with the outward mails of the 5th instant, left here, at 3-30 a.m., to-day.

THE INDIAN FAMINE FUND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 12.

Subscriptions to the Famine Fund up to-day amount to Rs. 29,24,543; including Rs. 31,000, the second contribution from Edinburgh, one lakh, first contribution from Canada, and Rs. 50,000 from the Hongkong Committee.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

POONA, FEB. 12.

Military Works Department—Lieutenant Craven, Royal Engineers, on return from leave in England, is posted to Karachi Division, Military Works.

Army Veterinary Department—Veterinary Lieutenant Wilson, on arrival in India, is posted to the Branch Veterinary Hospital at Kamptee for duty. Lieutenant-Colonel Linton, 2nd South Lancashire Regiment, will be placed on half-pay on the 27th March, 1897, on completing four years' service in command of a Battalion, and is permitted to proceed to England on or after that date, travelling at public expense, under an Army Regulation.

Under instructions received from the War Office, it is notified that Lieutenant-Colonel Favell, on promotion to that rank regimentally, is struck off the strength of the 22nd Field Battery Royal Artillery.

Major Darley has been transferred from No. 29 Company Southern Division to the 22nd Field Battery Royal Artillery.

Major McLaughton, No. 3 Company Eastern Division, has been transferred to the 87th Field Battery Royal Artillery.

Major Chamberlain, on promotion to that rank from No. 9 Company Eastern Division, has been posted to No. 3 Company Eastern Division Royal Artillery.

Major Johnston, on promotion to that rank, has been posted to No. 7 Company Eastern Division Royal Artillery.

Captain Tarleton, 40th Field Battery Royal Artillery, has been appointed to L Battery Royal Horse Artillery, vice Captain Campbell, appointed Adjutant, Royal Artillery, Secunderabad.

Captain Staveley, on absorption from the Seconded List, has been posted to the 40th Field Battery Royal Artillery.

Captain Knapp, on promotion to that rank from No. 8 (Bengal) Mountain Battery, is posted to No. 21 Company Southern Division Royal Artillery.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty.

Major Jones, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer Military Works Department, for one year (pension service twenty-fourth year commenced 22nd February 1896).

Lieutenant Price, Staff Corps Wing Officer, 30th Bombay Infantry, for one year (pension service fourth year commenced 11th February 1897).

The undermentioned Warrant Officers are granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate:—Conductor Hicks, Ordnance Department for one year; and Sub-Conductor Fydeman, Public Works Department (Bengal Unattached List), for one year.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, FEB. 11.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Fraser, arrived here this afternoon.

PLYMOUTH, FEB. 11.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Simla, arrived here yesterday evening.

HONGKONG, FEB. 12.

The Austrian Lloyd steamer Medusa, from Kobe, left for Bombay this afternoon.

The Florio-Rubattino Co.'s steamer Bisagno, left to-day, for Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dholleras 3 11-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols 112 5-8

3 per cent. Rentes 102½

3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 117

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper 62 9-16

Bar Silver 29 11-16

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results:—Total Bullion, £27,900,000; Increase, £400,000; Public Deposits, £6,600,000; Increase, £2,500,000; Other Deposits, £40,000,000; Decrease, £2,300,000; Other Securities, £28,500,000; Increase £400,000; Notes and Gold, £28,900,000; Decrease, £700,000. The Bank's Reserve, is 53 per cent. of the Liabilities.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., on the 12th February 1897.

(Differences in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	11	1	p.m.	5	35
Indo-European	12	1	15 p.m.	—	27
Persian Gulf	12	2	55 p.m.	—	7

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 12th February, was:—

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
Calcutta Service	—	55	—	5
Karachi	—	18	—	1
Madras	—	7	—	1

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

FEBRUARY 12.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS.

CRETE.—Via Tehoran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Bussorah, perfect.

GREECE.—Via Tehoran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Bussorah, perfect.

ITALY.—Via Brindisi, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Bussorah, perfect.

MALTA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Aracon, perfect. Via Bussorah, perfect. Via Penang, perfect. Via Aracon, perfect.

TURKEY.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Tenerife, perfect. Via Bussorah, perfect.

Communication with St. Vincent, Cape Verde, interrupted.

Communication with Mauritius and Reunion Mail closes at Mauritius noon Saturday 13th instant.

Branch route to China interrupted beyond the British frontier between Tungyueh and Yungchowng.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 29.

THE INDIAN DEBATE.

THE "Friends of India" in the House of Commons have not covered themselves with glory by their action on Tuesday, and those who cannot be accused of undue optimism in regard to the affairs of our Eastern Empire think that Sir William Wedderburn's amendment was, to say the least, singularly ill-timed. The hon. baronet's opportunity came early in the sitting when the House was as crowded as it generally is at question time, but Sir William is not exactly an attractive orator, and when he rose members fled from the legislative chamber. Almost before he had finished reading his amendment there was a beggarly array of empty benches, and the House looked for all the world exactly as it does on an Indian Budget night. Disgust at the inopportuneness of the amendment doubtless had something to do with the exodus, but Mr. Bradlaugh was always sure of a full House when he occupied the position now filled with perhaps greater zeal but less discretion by the member for Banffshire. The Parliamentary writer of the "Daily Telegraph," Mr. T. P. O'Connor, expresses himself with engaging candour respecting Sir William Wedderburn's deficiencies as a leader. "Well-meaning, gentle, high-minded, he has none of the advantages, physical or mental, which make a cause popular. Tall, thin, rather melancholy in appearance, with a voice that is not very strong, and a manner that is rather deprecatory, he has not the power to force himself on the attention of the House; and his speech, to tell the truth, was rather dismal." Scarcely less severe is the earnest desire expressed by the "Daily Chronicle" that "a certain number of strong Liberals" would come to the assistance of "the tall Indian baronet," a desire echoed by the "Westminster Gazette" without much consideration, it must be said for the "amour propre" of the Schwanns, the Wilsons and the Caines. Sir W. Wedderburn's proposal for a "village inquiry" was seconded by Mr. Caine, Wilson who, though rugged and fanatical to a degree, gives one the impression of being thoroughly honest and does not irritate the House like some honourable gentlemen who shall be nameless. Sir James Fergusson, who as a thick and thin supporter of her Majesty's Government apparently aspires to the *role* filled by Sir Richard Temple in all full dress Indian debates, maintained that Sir W. Wedderburn had failed to make out a case for the far-reaching inquiry he proposed, and generally combated the views put forward by the mover of the amendment. With regard to the famine the ex-Governor of Bombay insisted that every possible means had been adopted with a view of relieving the necessities of the people of India. But Sir James Fergusson's contribution to the debate though sound in argument was not exactly exhilarating, and that of the speaker who followed him, Mr. Herbert Roberts, was not more lively.

MR. BHOWNUGGREE'S REAPPEARANCE.

Mr. Roberts's platitudes brought Mr. Bhownuggree to his feet, and his speech was a veritable Parliamentary triumph. He began by pointing out the very mischievous effect that would be produced in India if the amendment were adopted, and in passing alluded to that "microscopic body," the British Committee of the Congress. He accused the mover of the amendment of taking advantage of the present difficulties of the Governments in India to cast a slur upon them, and when Sir W. Wedderburn denied the soft impeachment, retorted that he had heard of three cheers being given for the Queen at meetings full of disloyal sentiment. He had also something to say about "schoolboys" who meet to pass resolutions instructing the British public about Indian affairs, and declared that the whole tenour of the amendment and the manner in which it was proposed were simply calculated to advertise a certain class of agitators, who were never tired of impressing upon the people of India the inadequacy of British rule and the want of sympathy between the rulers and the ruled. He referred scorafully to Indian public opinion "manufactured in a small room, not far from the House of Commons; sent out thence to India; brought back in the form of newspaper articles; and passed off on the House of Commons as the public opinion of three hundred millions of people." These and other hits were loudly cheered by the Philistinalists. Throughout he spoke in a downright temper, and though some of his sentiments were almost incoherent from rage, they seemed to go home with all the more telling effect. The House filled fast when it was found that the new "member for India" was going red hot for Sir W. Wedderburn's scalp. Mr. Bhownuggree received a good many congratulations on his success, but the one he probably appreciates most came from a distinguished political opponent. Meeting Mr. Bhownuggree in the lobby after the divison, Sir Frank Lockwood said to him:—"It is sometimes said that no speech ever influenced a vote. Well I voted against the amendment, and I did not intend to do so until I heard your excellent speech." Mr. Schwann vainly tried to remove the impression created by Mr. Bhownuggree's vigorous onslaught by attributing it to disappointment because on his recent visit to India he was not received with the same outburst of popular enthusiasm that had greeted Mr. Naoroji. Mr. Schwann further remarked that Mr. Bhownuggree's mission had been a "complete fiasco" to which amidst general laughter the hon. member for North-East Bethnal Green replied "That is a perfect fiction." Mr. Schwann after this left Mr. Bhownuggree alone, but before resuming his seat admitted that the British Committee were merely "the mouthpieces of the facts and details and figures sent to them from India"—an admission which of course a skilful debater like Lord George Hamilton made the most of. While his lordship censured Sir W. Wedderburn for bringing forward such a proposal at such an inopportune moment, he agreed with Mr. Bhownuggree that the amendment emanated from the Congress complaining in language for which the *Daily News* takes him to task that that body "never loses an opportunity of attacking the Indian Administration and of endeavouring to diminish the influence of that Administration over the people of India." Later in his speech he entered into elaborate details to show that the criticism passed upon the Government of India with reference to the manner in which the Famine Insurance Fund has been utilized is entirely unjustified. "I cannot," said Lord G. Hamilton, "understand how any body of gentlemen can go on repeating that there has been any infraction of the promise made by the Indian Government in regard to that fund." In this view he was strongly supported by his predecessor, Sir Henry Fowler, who in a vigorous and generally applauded speech, appealed to his "honourable friend." Sir W. Wedderburn, not to press the amendment to a division—an appeal that was deliberately ignored. It is well known that to the Indian Parliamentary group, if it can be so distinguished, Sir H. H. Fowler is more antipathetic than even Lord George Hamilton, although it might have been thought that his strong recommendation of a grant from the Imperial to the Indian Exchequer to meet the present emergency would have softened their heart. Mr. J. M. Maclean, who first brought this suggestion before the House, was naturally pleased to receive the valuable assistance of the ex-Secretary of State, and in the present mood of the British nation there is no doubt that such an act of practical sympathy would be highly popular throughout the United Kingdom. When Dr. Clark rose to speak it was clear that the debate was exhausted, and he was allowed by Ministers, not by any means for the first time to have the last word. When it was announced that the amendment had been rejected by a majority of 127, Lord George folded up his papers with a satisfied air.

HOW MEMBERS VOTED.

Omitting the four tellers (Sir William Walrond and Mr. Austruther for the Noes and Sir William Wedderburn and Mr. Wilson for the Ayes), 307 members took part in the Division or less than half of the total number of our legislators. Among the noes (217) were two Liberals of Cabinet rank (Sir Henry Fowler and Mr. Asquith), an ex-Liberal Solicitor-General (Sir Frank Lockwood), to whom I have already referred to, the two Liberal members for Portsmouth (Sir John Baker and Mr. Clough), two Liberal Whips (Mr. T. E. Ellis and Mr. W. M'Arthur), that sturdy Liberal, Mr. Augustine Birrel, and six other members of the Opposition, together with one Nationalist, Mr. C. J. Engledew, who was formerly in the Colonial service, and who though a Home Ruler is presumably not a Little Englander. The ayes (90) consisted of 49 Liberals and Radicals, 39 anti-Parnellites, and two Parnellites. Sir William Harcourt abstained from voting either way and the only members of the late Administration who supported the Wedderburn amendment were Sir Robert Reid who has always shown a tendency to coquet with the advanced reformers of India, Mr. William Woodall, who though very popular carries little political weight, and Mr. Thomas Burt, whose emotional feelings are only equalled by his amiability. I had almost forgotten that there was another ex-Minister, Mr. Serjeant Hemphill, who was Solicitor-General for Ireland in the last Liberal Government. Mr. John Dillon, the three Healy Brothers—Tim, Maurice, and Thomas,—Mr. Arthur O'Connor, Dr. Tanner, who has been wonderfully retiring so far this session, and of course Mr. Michael Davitt, but not Mr. T. P. O'Connor, who has from the first seemed to avoid identifying himself with the Congress movement, and who is something of a Jingo in spite of his ardent patriotism as an Irishman. Sir Charles Dilke and Sir John Leng who might have been expected to have voted with the majority or to have refrained from voting at all, supported the amendment.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN COMMISSION.

The two most important debates that have taken place this session up to the present are the one on the proposed Indian enquiry and that on the re-appointment of the Select Committee to inquire into the origin and circumstances of the Jameson Raid, and into the administration of the British South Africa Company. In both debates the leading position has been taken by a Bombay man. Mr. Maclean made, as he was entitled to do, a long speech in support of his amendment in favour of not reappointing the Committee, and although he spoke with his accustomed force, there were some things that it would have been better if he had left unsaid. For example, it was a tactical mistake to tell the House that it dare not lay its little finger on Mr. Rhodes, and that if it did anything of the kind, all South Africa would be in a blaze. As the *Times* observes, a challenge of this sort would try the temper of any Assembly in the world. With his main contention, that to keep open an inquiry that might prolong indefinitely a state of unrest, there is no doubt a great deal of agreement, though I fancy Mr. Maclean rather exaggerated the extent of feeling on his own side of the House when he declared, that if all the Ministerial members were allowed to vote on this question according to their own judgment and without regard to party allegiance the motion made by Mr. Chamberlain would be rejected. One characteristically sarcastic touch immensely amused the House. Mr. Maclean complained of our Government for not having obtained concessions from Mr. Kruger, and added that "all to whom the reputation of the Colonial Secretary was dear" must resent the cavalier treatment to which the right hon'ble gentleman had been exposed at the hands of the Boer President. Mr. Maclean did not spare Lord Rosmead; but he dealt very tenderly with Mr. Labouchere; indeed, he expressed admiration of that honourable member's courage and independence. Mr. Labouchere, at all events, would not bow down to Mr. Rhodes, even when English society threw itself at his feet, and the Government of Lord Rosebery heaped honours upon him and made him a Privy Councillor. If some of Mr. Maclean's expressions were, as they have been described, "irritating," the same cannot be said of Sir John Lubbock's speech. Sir John seconded Mr. Maclean in a speech that was altogether conciliatory, and against which Mr. Chamberlain pointedly observed he had nothing to say. As the Government could not possibly drop the inquiry, and as they resolutely refused to consider the question an open one on which their supporters could vote as they pleased, the inevitable happened. Mr. Maclean withdrew his amendment this evening. The Committee has been reappointed, and its number is increased to 17, so as to satisfy the claims of the Irish members.

THE TURKISH QUESTION.

Among the numerous, though exceptionally short, debates on the Address, the only one, except Sir Henry Howorth's attack on the Home Secretary for releasing the Irish prisoners, that calls for notice was Mr. Coningsby Disraeli's "undergraduate" defence of the Sultan. Hitherto this young gentleman, notwithstanding his name, has not made much of a figure in the political world; now that he is about to marry a lady of considerable fortune, more may be heard of him. But it is to be hoped that when he makes his next appearance as a budding orator in the House of Commons, it will be under more favourable auspices. His amendment requested the House to represent to the Queen as Sovereign of many millions of Mussulmans the subject of the urgent desirability of sending a special envoy to Constantinople to guard, not only British Imperial interests, but to promote the carrying through of appropriate reforms for all the inhabitants of Turkey, irrespective of race or religion. Of course, the dead set made against Sir Philip Currie by the mover of the amendment gave great delight to Sir Ashmead-Bartlett, but our Ambassador at Constantinople cannot complain of the way he was defended by her Majesty's Government. Mr. Curzon pooh-poohed the supposed indignation of Indian Mussulmans at England's attitude towards Abdul Hamid. He denied the existence of any "consternation" in India such as had been described and said that he had quite as good opportunities as Mr. Disraeli of knowing what was occurring in the world. But he submitted that our policy in Europe in discharge of the responsibilities which, by treaty and otherwise, we have on many occasions assumed, ought not to be dictated by considerations of the effect that policy may produce upon the inhabitants of her Majesty's Empire in India.

SIR H. HOWORTH'S AMENDMENT.

Last Friday night, Sir Henry Howorth, proposed, and another Conservative seconded, an amendment representing to Her Majesty that in the opinion of the House the explanation given by the Government to justify the release of the dynamitards was inadequate, and was calculated to encourage a recrudescence of that form of crime. Mr. Balfour in more vigorous language than he ever employed even in the heated debates that preceded the appointment of the Parnell Commission repudiated Sir Henry Howorth's insinuations. The discussion was continued on Monday, and was entirely against the mover of the amendment. By this time, if not before, the well-meaning, but rather fussy and concerted member for Salford was sorry he had spoken. He intimated his wish to withdraw the amendment. The Irish members refused to allow him to do so, and eventually it was negatived without a division.

FOOD GRAINS OF INDIA.

Sir Richard Temple made an interesting speech at the Imperial Institute, on Monday, as chairman of a meeting, convened to hear a lecture by Professor A. H. Church, F. R. S., on "Indian Edible Food Grains." Sir Richard spoke of his great satisfaction in being present at such a meeting, as from his connection with India he was painfully alive to the grave importance of everything relating to the food-supply of India. He need scarcely mention to such an highly informed audience that at present a dark cloud of calamity overhung the Empire which had ordinarily been so prosperous. May God grant, he solemnly said, that rain will yet fall to avert the calamity of famine. It was his belief that whatever happens the magnificent efforts and organization of relief measures by the Indian Government would go far towards saving the lives of all natives who made their wants known. Indeed, he did not hesitate to assert that no one would die of famine except through his own fault. Professor Church discussed the food-stuffs analysed by himself of which no chemical examination had previously been made. A great contrast existed between the three or four cereals, with two or three pulses in use in the United Kingdom, and the hundreds of grains and seeds largely consumed in India. Dr. Watt's provisional list of Indian Famine and scarcity of food-stuffs contained no less than 70 air-dry grains and seeds alone, and this was not an exhaustive list, for Dr. Watt conjectured that the catalogue of plants which have been, or which could be eaten, might be more than doubled in number. It was by due commixture of food-stuffs belonging to different classes, such as cereals and pulses, that a sufficiently near approach to the nutrient "ratio" could best be secured. He placed the soy-bean in the foremost place, even amongst the pulses, as a food capable of supplementing the deficiencies of rice and other eminently starchy grains. Very few vegetable food-stuffs were so rich as this bean, at once in albuminoids and in fat or oil, the former constituent amounting on the average to 35 per cent., the latter to sixteen or even nineteen. The soy-bean was, moreover, remarkable for containing, in notable proportion, a very energetic diastatic ferment, which, acting under proper conditions of moisture and warmth, converts starch into sugar and dextrine. Many other vegetable subjects were also considered in detail, but the learned lecturer mercifully refrained from commenting on that wonderful consignment of a cargo of carrot seeds, of which we heard so much a few weeks ago.

A MILITARY GRIEVANCE.

One of the longest questions ever asked in the House of Commons is to be put to Lord George Hamilton early next week by Sir Seymour King. The question occupies nearly a page of the orders, and relates to the manner in which four retired officers of the Royal Artillery—Colonels A. C. Turner, C. H. Sprague, J. F. Brough, and A. N. Pearse—have been treated. These gentlemen formed part of a batch of 16 candidates who successfully competed for cadetships in Addiscombe College, nearly forty years ago, with a view of obtaining commissions in the Indian Artillery and Engineers. As it was decided not to make any more appointments to the Indian Engineers and Artillery, they were persuaded to volunteer for general service upon the understanding that "their privileges under the conditions in the regulations for admission to cadetships at Addiscombe would be preserved to them." It appears, however, that they have been retired on pension at English instead of Indian rates, and deprived of the benefit that would have accrued to them had they been appointed to the Army of counting the year they spent at Addiscombe towards pension. "Sir Seymour King wants to know whether, as they were induced to accept appointments in the Royal Artillery "by assurances officially given to them by two superior officers representing the Crown, the Government now intends to repudiate these assurances."

MR. BHOWNUGGREE AND HIS OPPONENTS.

I have referred not, I hope, in exaggerated terms to Mr. Bhownuggree's undoubtedly successful participation in the debate on Sir W. Wedderburn's amendment. A prophet is not without honour save in his own country, and Mr. Bhownuggree has perhaps to thank some people in India for having unintentionally given him a good advertisement. At any rate if, as Mr. Schwann assures us, Mr. Bhownuggree was not received in Bombay by the myriads who greeted his distinguished co-religionist, Mr. Naoroji, on a similar occasion, he has returned to England more widely known than when he left these shores; and his reception in the House of Commons from members of all shades of opinion has been extremely cordial. He seems to understand the British public, if it be true, as I hear, that he is reprinting for wholesale distribution in Bethnal Green certain attacks, that it appears, have been made upon him in his native city.

THE WEEK'S DEATH ROLL.

General Sir Robert Phayre, G. C. B.; Sir Baldwyn Leighton, Bart., who formerly sat in Parliament as Conservative member for South Shropshire; General Edward Westby Donovan, who as a young officer distinguished himself in the Crimea and was severely wounded whilst in the trenches during the siege of Sevastopol; Dr. Alexander Profeit, Commissioner of the Queen's Highland estates; Mr. David Kirkaldy, the eminent Marine Engineer; Mrs. Hungerford, author of "Molly Bawn" and other popular works of fiction; Madame Edith Wynne (wife of the Rangoon barrister, Mr. A. Agabez), the well-known vocalist; Mrs. Massingberd, founder of the Pioneer Club for Women; Horatio Hale, who has been described as the Nestor of ethnologists; M. Paul de Remusat, the well-known French politician and man of letters; and M. Albert Desjardins, who was also a prominent man in French politics just after the Franco-Prussian war.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 29TH JANUARY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. India Captain R. F. Briscoe, with the English mails of the 29th January, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday morning. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Allen, Mr P S
Bagnano, Dr E
Barlow, Miss
Burn, Mrs and Miss
Bushe, Mr
Bell, Mr W R
Beckham, Mr J
Campbell, Mr A A
Cresswell, Mr W A
Cowley, Rev W B
Cowley, Miss
Downing, Capt
Doring, Mr F
Ford, Lieut C A W
Forteath, Miss
Goodfellow, Genl C B and Miss
Good win, Mr
Guthrie, Mr J B
Gardner, Miss
Hewitt, Mr, Mrs and Miss
Hannay, Lieut A
Home, Lieut A F
Henderson, Mr E V
Jelks, Miss Ruth
Khaliq, Mr S A
Mackintosh, Mrs
Mooney, Mr O
Middeton, Miss L
Mequigan, Mrs
Oakley, Rev E S
Preen, Mr
Quaiffaien, Mr
Robertson, Mr and Mrs
Reid, Mr
Skinner, Mr B M
Scott, Miss D
Salmond, Sub Lieut
Swann, Mrs
Stokes, Mr A B
Turner, Miss E
Tyson, Miss M
Thom, Mr and Mrs
Turner, Miss E
Westcott, Rev F
Williams, Mr G
Woodworth, Miss
Watkin, Mr and Mrs

FROM BRINDISI

Bell, Mr and Mrs
Cama, Mr
Chamberlain, Mr
Cookburn, Mr
Dreig, Mr
Kaiserhoy, Mr
Leslie, Lieut Col Sir C
Maharajah Cooch Behar
McConaghy, Sergt Lieut
McLaughlin, Mr
Plowden, Mr
Trotter, Mrs and Miss
Vanderbyl, Mr
Ward, Lieut A
Bull, Mr R
Mooney, Mr

FROM ADEN.—Gataere, Mrs

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Ganges, Captain T. F. Creery, will sail, to-day, for London Brindisi, with English mail and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Algoubelle, Mr T D
Bennet, Mrs Annie
Cookman, Mr
Earle, Mrs and infant
Fisher, Mr
Fisher, Lieut T F
Harrison, Mr and Mrs
Hobden, Mr and Mrs
Hutchinson, Mr R W
King, Mr A H
Little, Mr and Mrs
Marlon, Mr H
Morgan, Mr and Miss
Spencer, Mr H
Tuby, Mr W
Woodcock, Miss

FOR BRINDISI.—Kitteridge, Mr

THE LATE DR. MANSER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read with mingled feelings the graphic account of the last days and the funeral of my brother, Surgeon-Major R. Manser, in your issue of the 7th January. My sisters and I, in the midst of our grief for the loss of a dear brother, have been much touched by the kindness shown to him during his last illness by his friends in Bombay. Will you allow us, through your columns, to thank that small circle of friends who looked after and comforted him on his dying bed, as well as that larger body who showed their sympathy and respect by attending him to his last resting place. We, his sisters and myself, will always have a tender feeling for Bombay, where he received so much kindness and where his dust now lies.—Yours, &c.,

Tunbridge Wells, Jan. 28. F. MANSER.

THE VICEROY ON THE PILGRIM QUESTION.

THE following telegram has been received by the Madras Government from the Supreme Government:—"Your telegram of the 4th and telegrams from the Municipality, the Chamber of Commerce, the Harbour Trust, the Trades Association, and the Mahajan Sabha, regarding prohibition of the departure of pilgrims from Madras, have received the careful consideration of the Government of India. The Governor-General in Council would wish to assure the Government and local authorities that he fully sympathises with them in their endeavours to exclude the risk of plague coming to Madras, and would not insist on any measure likely to increase it. It appears to the Governor-General in Council that permission to allow pilgrims to depart from Madras will not increase the risk. It seems most unlikely that the Madras Government need expect large gangs of pilgrims from Bombay. It has been publicly announced for a fortnight that the departure of pilgrim ships from Bombay and Karachi was about to be stopped, and endeavours are being made to dissuade pilgrims from going to Haj this year. The bulk of the pilgrims do not belong to Bombay Presidency. When the notice was first given the pilgrim from Northern India and Bengal ignored it and went to Bombay. The Government of India therefore anticipate that the bulk of the pilgrims who wish to leave Madras would not come from the affected area. The Government of India have telegraphed to the Bombay Government to endeavour to dissuade the pilgrims there from going to Haj, and at the same time to arrange to have all who persist in leaving Bombay with the intention of sailing from Madras or Calcutta isolated for ten days at Nasik or some other suitable place, and would suggest that the Madras Government might provide for the removal from the train and the isolation at some intermediate station of any who may succeed in evading these orders. Madras and Calcutta are the only places open for the departure of pilgrims, and the Government of India are averse to passing orders which will have the effect of stopping pilgrimage and will be regarded as interference with the religion of Mahomedans."

TIVOLI THEATRE.

THE Strand Comedy Company make their 1st appearance at the Tivoli Theatre, this evening, when that most popular and laughable farcical comedy, entitled "The Private Secretary," will be staged. It is many years since this comedy was presented in Bombay by a professional company, but there are few probably who do not remember the vagaries and eccentricities of the Rev. Robert Spalding. Once more, doubtless, we shall enjoy a really good laugh, and we have, no doubt whatever, that the comedy will be smartly played by this thoroughly excellent company of comedians. Their season at Bombay has been exceptionally successful, and we predict a good run for them at Poona. Mr. W. P. Hicks, attached to the 21st B.I., is announced to appear this evening in an important character, so that the comedy will be played in its entirety.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, January 29.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr E S Douglas, B
Mr H Batty, B C S
Lt-Col E F D F Bignell
Lieut W H P Harrison

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr F J S Whiting, B, 1 week
Mr J G Cocks, B, 2 mos
Mr F T Paine, B, 3 mos
Mr J B Dexter, B, 3 mos
Mr J T de Penat, B, 6 mos
Mr W Tasker, B, 3 mos
Mr A S Russell, M, 6 mos.
Mr J Young, Bo, 4 mos
Col St J F Mitchell, 1 year
Capt C T W Fort, 6 mos.
Capt W W Battiscombe, 19 days
Capt G Davis, 6 mos
Capt C S William 6 mos
Capt C Schofield, 14 days
Capt H 46 Wilmot, 4 mos
Capt G Tritton, 6 mos
Capt W S Marshall, 4 mos
Capt W L Conran, 4 mos
Lieut C M O'Reilly, 3 mos
Lieut J H G Casserly, 3 mos
Lieut A MacIvor Campbell 6 mos
Lieut J H Lowry, 3 mos
Lieut T J Holland, 5 mos
Lieut F R F Boileau, 4 mos
Surg-Maj A F Ferguson, 2 mos
Surg-Capt C L Williams, 2 mos.
Surg-Capt M A Ker 4 mos
Sub-Condr E G Facey, 3 mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr A F D Cunningham, C I E
B C S
Mr C H A Hill, B C S
Mr H E Carter B
Mr J P Davidson, M
Mr R Thom, Bo
Mr J Brander, M
Lt Col J W Thorburn
Major E Blunt
Capt W Stewart
Capt A L M Turner
Lieut J H G Casserly
Lieut A C Stewart
Surg-Maj H G Hudson
Surg-Capt J B Jameson
Surg-Capt W W White
Nursing Sister Miss E S Kelly
Sub-Condr G Haigh

THE LOSS OF THE WARREN HASTINGS.

FULL DETAILS.

NARRATIVES OF THE SHIPWRECKED.

At about half-past one, yesterday afternoon, the British India s.s. Lalpoora arrived in harbour bringing with her the officers and crew of the ill-fated Warren Hastings, which was wrecked in the coast of St. Phillips, Reunion. She also brought 389 non-commissioned officers and men of the York and Lancashire Regiment, and twenty-five non-commissioned officers and men of the 1st Middlesex Regiment, who were amongst the troops on board the Warren Hastings. The officers and their wives arriving in the Lalpoora, saved from the ill-fated vessel, were:—Major and Mrs. W. J. Kirkpatrick, Captain and Mrs. H. N. Byass, Lieut. and Mrs. E. J. Woodley, Captain C. H. Kekervich, Lieut. H. P. Thurnall, Lieutenant W.E. Sykes, 2nd-Lieutenants R. Silcus, C. H. Taylor, G. E. Bayley, F. T. C. Hill, Major Thornton, and 2nd-Lieutenant Foreman, Royal Artillery, Assistant Surgeon G. Hay, 2nd class Indian Sub Medical Department, Sergeant Major H. Pieno, wife and infant, Middlesex Regt. The troops will remain on board until noon, to-day, when they will be disembarked and entrained for Agra. Their arms and accoutrements were for the most part lost in the wreck, but orders have been given to various firms in India for their replacement, and it is expected that they will soon be supplied with necessary equipment. The officers and men of the Warren Hastings, who have also arrived, are in similar straits, their baggage having been almost entirely lost. The list of officers is as follows: Commander G. E. Holland, Lieutenants I. St. John, J. T. Walker, Dobbin, Windham, Sub-Lieutenants DeBurgh, Huddleston, Goldsmith, Chief Engineer T. Gadsden, Engineer F. Olford, Assistant Engineers Robertson, T. Avery, A. McDonald, C. Frost, B. Brebner, and E. Vile.

The officers and men of the lost ship having reached Bombay, the Viceroy in-Council will very shortly nominate a Court Martial to enquire into the circumstances under which the vessel struck. It is probable that Captain Hext, R. N., will preside over the enquiry. On the arrival of the Lalpoora she was quickly boarded by friends of the officers anxious to hear from the lips of the officers themselves the details of the event. We give below the accounts of the disaster obtained from those on board by our representative.

THE SCENE OF THE WRECK.

A private account of the disaster describes the casualty and the scene of its occurrence. The Island of Reunion, originally volcanic all over, now possesses only one active volcano which was especially active at the time of the disaster. The lava has at different times run down the mountain slope to the sea and has formed steep rugged cliffs from 20 to 200 feet in height upon which the sea dashes unceasingly. The action of the waves has worn out here and their small caves or creeks, but even in them the rocks crop up in sharp cruel cutting points and it is seldom easy to land, and very often for weeks, at a time, it would be simply impossible. It is about the worst coast in the world to be shipwrecked on.

From Cape Town on the 6th January to the date of the casualty, we suffered the discomfort of an almost continuous black south-easter. Those who have ever been to Cape Town will know what that means. However, having embarked and everything being ready, we put to sea in the very teeth of this south-easter. As a sea boat the Warren Hastings was unsurpassed, and in the course of forty-eight hours had run out of bad weather and was going gaily along at something over twelve knots an hour. The weather was fine, and everybody in high spirits, many looking forward to meeting friends in Mauritius, while to others Port Louis meant the end of the voyage.

January 13 was a cloudy day, with rather more wind, and now and again slight rain squalls. The night turned out very dark, though in the earlier part it had been fairly clear. But about 1-45 a.m. a very heavy squall of rain came down, and forty minutes later, without any warning and without the officer of the watch being able to see anything whatever, the vessel rushed with tremendous force upon the rocks. The Captain (Commander Holland, D. S. O.), Lieutenant Walker, Navigating Officer, and Mr. Windham, officer of the Watch, were on the bridge at the time, and the look-out men were on duty. The night was so pitch dark that not one of them was able to make out land. Indeed, they were supposed to be eight or nine miles out. I have never in all my life felt anything like that awful shock, and I hope and pray I never may again. Crushing and bumping and thumping she plunged on until brought up, and then she lay, heaving up and down with every ocean swell, and every time she sent rocks and ever more rocks crushing through bottom and frames. The engines, I understand, were put full speed astern when the vessel first touched the rocks, with the idea of getting her off, but then they were put a-head again to keep the vessel in the position which fortune had mercifully placed her. Had we chosen the spot to run ashore, that was the only one where she could have hoped to save a single passenger. On one side rocks overhung us. On the other, as for miles on either side the water was many fathoms deep, and if we had struck anywhere else but in the identical spot which we did, we should have lost all hands. Everything that could be done by officers, engineers, and crew was done. There was no panic, even among the women and children. The demeanour of the captain and officers inspired confidence in the others, and everything was as orderly as a parade. Boats were got ready for lowering, water-tight doors were closed, and the water which gushed through the holes was confined as much as possible to the different compartments. But the ship was doomed. Compartment after compartment was flooded, and it was seen to be a hopeless case.

At the very first shock everyone was roused, and everyone hurried on deck—officers, ladies, children, and soldiers,

this class, most of which he recommends to be demolished. On a visit to Mazgaon, Koliwad, and Nareliwaly, in company of Mr. Murzban, Executive Engineer, the Medical Officer condemned close upon two hundred houses, which in due course will be dealt with by the Municipal Commissioner. In Koliwada houses that are the very worst type of filthy and uninhabitable structures will have to be removed. Dr. Kirtikar also recommends, we hear, the demolition of one hundred and fifty houses in Nareliwady.

THE DEMOLITION OF THE MARINE LINES.

The servants' quarters in the Marine Lines are being demolished, and in a few days the whole of the quarters will be disposed of. The destruction of bungalows will be taken in hand at once. The officers to be ejected from the bungalows will be granted Presidency allowance by way of compensation.

THE EPIDEMIC NEAR OORUN.

A Correspondent at Oorun says that the condition of the runaways temporarily resting there is somewhat similar to leaping from the frying-pan into the fire. The plague has broken out in Mowra Bunder, where the distilleries stand, and has been raging there with some severity. Within the last five or six days six persons have died, and eight more have been attacked. The plague first attacked a Koli woman, residing at Mowra Bunder, and its contagion brought others within the reach of the epidemic. It is surmised that the woman must have caught the disease while engaged in carrying the goods and bedding of runaways from Bombay. The Kolis have been greatly alarmed, and have decided that the crew of none of the boats plying to Bombay should go on shore on any account; and that no resident of the village should receive any of the goods and chattels of any persons arriving from Bombay. The Municipality of the village has no funds to spare, and it is feared that its efforts to prevent the spread of the epidemic will be futile. At the suggestion of Dr. Poonajee, some of the occupants of infected dwellings have left them and gone to reside elsewhere.

INOCULATION.

The work thrown on Dr. Haffkine in connection with his prophylactic against plague is so great and constant that it has been found necessary to give him assistance in discharging the task of inoculating people who present themselves to undergo the process. Accordingly Dr. McCabe Dallas has undertaken to perform the operation upon applicants at his professional rooms, No. 1, Church Gate Street, at 12 noon, daily. This arrangement will be very convenient for residents in Colaba and the Fort, since it will enable them to be inoculated within easy distance of their own houses, and will obviate the necessity of actually visiting hitherto of going through parts of the Native Town to be operated by Professor Haffkine at the J. J. Hospital. As Dr. Dallas will receive supplies of fresh lymph according to his daily requirements, all persons intending to undergo the operation will have to give twenty-four hours' notice, which can be sent to the doctor's private residence, 5, Colaba Causeway. The operation will in all cases be performed free of charge.

THE ARTHUR ROAD HOSPITAL.

A noteworthy improvement has been made in regard to the general arrangements and staff at the Municipal Infectious Hospital. Dr. Chowksey has the aid of a medical graduate, Dr. P. N. Dwedi, and voluntary help is given by Drs. C. F. Underwood and Pigamker. Mr. Richardson, Ph. D. and F. C. S., spends no less than four hours a day at the hospital giving honorary aid; and the value of his services is increased by his kindness in providing Nagpur oranges, grapes, and other fruit for convalescent patients. Four Sisters are employed in the nursing and medical work of nursing the sick—three in the day time and one at night. Miss Atkinson has volunteered to join the nursing staff, and is doing good work. Instead of having the medicines kept on a long table at one end, they are placed on small tables at short distances, thus preventing the constant going backwards and forwards, which previously took up so much time and was so disturbing to the patients. The entrance to the hospital has been altered so as to add to the general convenience. A new mortuary shed and quarters for the Sisters and for the ward boys have been put up, under the direction of Khan Bahadur M. G. Mu zban, the Executive Engineer. He hospital was visited yesterday morning by Mrs. E. M. Slater and Miss G. W. Houghton, who spent some time in speaking words of cheer and hope to one inmate after another. The patients making progress to ards convalescence were specially gratified at these kind enquiries on the part of these ladies.

NINE DEAD IN ONE HOUSE AT BANDORA.

In the report published in our columns regarding the sweeping destruction of the family of five of the late Mariano de Abreo at Palli, it was stated that two lads still survived. These have since succumbed. Their paternal and maternal uncles, Joachim and Silvador, who assiduously nursed them, are now also dead. Two Hindu servants, who were very much attached to the family, and who remained with them with fidelity to the last, met with the same fate. This is undoubtedly one of the saddest instances of the havoc caused by the plague.

UNINHABITABLE HOUSES.

Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Lusk, Assistant Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, prosecuted five persons, owners of property at Nacroji Hill, who were called upon to show cause why their tenements should not be declared unfit for human habitation. Surgeon-Captain Jennings, extra Health Officer, who inspected the houses, gave evidence describing the condition of the property. The houses are old and squalid without sufficient arrangement for light and air, and are mostly over-crowded. In some of the houses plague cases had occurred. In the opinion of Dr. Jennings the house where three cases occurred could not be altered so as to render it fit for human habitation, and it should be rebuilt. The magistrate declared it unfit for human habitation. In the house of Condaji Hanmanrao there were no occupants. The house was declared uninhabitable, and the owner was warned not to allow any persons to live in it until the building was made inhabitable. M homed Ahmed's house had the floor on a lower level than the road. It was built on the slope of the hill, the rear part being lower than the fore. Small sky-lights were the only means of admitting air and light but the same were covered over during the monsoon. This house was also declared unfit by his Worship. Vithal Maneck's dwelling was over-crowded, 33 people living in nine small rooms, and it was also declared unfit for habitation. 39 souls lived in 13 small rooms of Gopal Govind's house, which consisted of a groundfloor and a loft. The house was dirty and squalid, and there was no proper ventilation. This was also declared unfit.

DEATH OF A CONVICT IN THE BYCULLA PRISON.

Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the Byculla Prison, on view of the body of Jugmohun Gunnesh, a convict, aged twenty-six years, who was admitted into the jail on the 19th September last under sentence of nine months' rigorous imprisonment, awarded to him by Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on three charges of criminal breach of trust. Deceased had been suffering from bubonic fever for some days past, and was under treatment in the Isolation shed, where he died on Thursday. A verdict of death from bubonic fever was returned.

DEATH OF A NATIVE MATHEMATICIAN.

The death is announced of Mr. Dinanath Atmaram Dalvi, M.A., LL.B., on Wednesday last, after an illness of two days. Mr. Dinanath was a favourite pupil of Professor Candy. He was for sometime a Fellow of the Elphinstone College, whereby he received his education, and after taking the degree of LL. B. was appointed a Sub-Judge in 1873, in which capacity he served Government for about 20 years. Mr. Dinanath's age at the time of his death was about 53. His name was well known in connection with his controversy to the papers with Mr. Burgess.

MR. CAMA'S LECTURE ON THE PLAGUE.

A public lecture will be delivered by Mr. K. R. Cama in Gujarati, at the Bhavatsay Lodge, Theosophical Society Premises, No. 97, Hornby Road, Fort, to-morrow (Sunday), at 4-30 p.m. Subject: "Notice against the plague according to Zoroastrian principles."

POSTAL NOTICE.

In consequence of the medical examination of passengers travelling by the through trains on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, mails of the places noted below will be closed at the G. P. O. from to-day, the 13th inst., at the hours given below:—

1. For places between Bombay and Surat served by morning train, 6-30 a.m.
2. For places between Bombay and Surat served by afternoon train, 1 p.m.
3. For Gujrat, Ahmedabad, Cutch, Kathiawar, and Rajpootana night train, 6-30 p.m.

Registered articles for the latter will be received up to 5 p.m.

All down suboffices mails for the night train will be closed at 5 p.m.

THE VIRTUES OF CINNAMON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In connection with the use of cinnamon recommended by Dr. Ross, of Manchester, in your issue of the 8th instant, as an antidote against certain malignant types of fever, I think it desirable at this critical time to mention a fact, which, I believe, will be considered more useful than what your correspondent, H. C. P., has said about his cook in your issue of the 9th instant. About ten years ago I had occasion to visit a village near Veeraingaum in this district. During my short stay there I noticed several villagers, and also villages Karkoon, otherwise called talati, and asking for a medicine for fever. I was simply wondering how they got rid of their fever by such a simple remedy as which a very small cotton pad dipped in essence of cinnamon, which the talati gave to every one on inhaling of it ver. The talati assured me that the remedy, simple though it looked, had the desired effect in many cases, and I believe he has still the same to relate the remedy ever since then for the simple fevers. The talati is not a medical man, but he is supplied with ordinary harmless drugs, by the employer, for his own sake and for the sake of the villagers, there being no medical aid in the vicinity. Being no doctor or scientist myself I cannot say anything more, but simply mention this fact which it is for medical men to test. A very new suggestion deserves careful consideration in such a time. Nature has chosen to remove the distinction between laymen and doctors; and especially this one from a medical man to England ought to be received with attention, and should be given a trial by persons responsible for the life of the great mass of humanity in Bombay, Poona, Karachi, and other plague-stricken places.—Yours, &c.,

Ahmedabad, Feb. 11. K. B. D.

WHY THE PLAGUE CONTINUES TO INCREASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It will perhaps never be known with certainty what was the actual cause of the outbreak of the plague. At present the most probable cause seems to be rats, but if the cause of the outbreak is to remain in doubt, the reason of the disease defying the hold on the city, that it has, is plain enough—the disease found a suitable soil prepared for it. It therefore took root and grew apace. The sun was the dirty and insanitary state of the houses, and the crowded occupancies of those houses, whose blood was more than half poisoned by continual breathing of a corrupted atmosphere. Carpenter in his great book on "The Principles of Human Physiology" says: "It appears that in all climates and under all conditions the purity of the atmosphere naturally respired is essential to the maintenance of that power of resisting disease, which even apart from any malignant cause of ill-health is a measure of the real vigour of the system. For owing to the extraordinary capability which the human body possesses of accommodating itself to circumstances, it does unfrequently happen that individuals continue for years to breathe vitiated atmospheres without apparently suffering from it, and when at last they succumb to some epidemic disease, their doom is attributed solely to the cause to the previous deterioration of the condition for the reception of the zymotic poison being altogether overlooked. It is impossible, however, for anyone who carefully examines the evidence to hesitate for a moment in the conclusion that the fatality of epidemics is in precise proportion to the degree in which an impure atmosphere loaded with putrescent miasmatic may afford a *nidus* wherein a zymotic poison undergoes a marked increase in quantity and intensity, the putrescent exhalations from the lungs and skin from the living subject not being at least as effectual in furnishing such a *nidus* as are the emanations from local discharges and other decomposing matters, that the habitual respiration of such an atmosphere tends to induce a condition of the blood which renders it peculiarly susceptible of perversion by the introduction of zymotic poisons, and which favours their multiplication, and, lastly, that by the admission to the various means of producing a comfortable purity, and especially to efficient ventilation and sewerage, the rate of mortality may be enormously decreased, the amount and severity of sickness lowered in a degree in an equal proportion, and the fatality of epidemics almost completely annihilated. It cannot be too seriously borne in mind, that the efficiency of these preventive measures has been most fully substantiated in regard to the very diseases in which the catalytic power of medical treatment has seemed most doubtful, as, for example, in cholera and malignant fevers. Although fevers this plague fever now raging in Bombay is the most loathsome, destructive, and terrible. Bombay has been enormously overcrowded for many years. House accommodation is insufficient. Ground is so valuable, that small slips are purchased and building run up four and five storeys high, consisting of small rooms, and each room having more than its proper number of occupants. This leads to the accumulation of dirt, which increases day by day. Some half-hearted attempts are made to sweep these rooms, but the sweeping is never done properly, the corners are left untouched, while even this small amount of sweeping is not done every day. It was said that when the cold weather sets in there would be a marked decrease in the disease from plague. This has been verified, but why? Chiefly because the people crowd into their small rooms and close their doors and windows to keep out the cold wind, and by closing the doors and windows they close up the only openings by which the poison could be ventilated. In a seven people sleep in a room probably measuring 12 ft. by 10 ft. The effect of this on the atmosphere is a matter of very simple calculation. This will show that the amount of poisonous gas exhaled by the inspired from their lungs alone, not taking account what escapes through the pores of the skin, has been sufficient to completely corrupt the air in the room, and render it entirely unfit for respiration. Just consider the amount of air space allowed by sanitary regulations to that valuable person, the British private soldier, taking a barrack room, he 24 feet wide and 18 feet high to the tie beam, i.e., the top of the walls we have 13 by 12 by 18=3,240 cubic feet of air for each soldier in the room. If this is excessive then each Sanitary Commissioner has blundered, but this is altogether unlikely. The result of this plan in that by whatever other means the air of the room may be poisoned, it is absolutely from the poison generated by respiration of the occupants. In all the houses of well-to-do Europeans the size and ventilation of the rooms is sufficient to maintain conditions favourable to the purity of the air; and, therefore, from this cause Europeans enjoy an immunity from attacks of plague. The houses and rooms of poor natives must be small both as regards floor space and height, but means of permanent ventilation, that is ventilation not dependent upon doors and windows. No roof should be allowed to be built without a ventilator and an iron barre open ing along the top of the walls below the roof.

Feb. 10. H. C. VAUTIN.

THE OATH QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your yesterday's issue Mr. D. S. has suggested a plan with reference to the oath question in the present epidemic days. He has rightly suggested that hands should be ordered to be washed before as well as after touching the book on which the oath is to be administered; but he has not said anything with regard to kissing the book, which act will also tend to the spread of infectious diseases. If the kissing of the book be not carefully necessary, would not the medical authorities suggest to the same plan? I for one I would suggest that the kissing system should be done away with, not only in such epidemic days, but permanently.—Yours, &c.,

R. EZIKIEL.

POONA.

The City Municipal office returns for the 24 hours ended at 8 a.m., on Thursday, show the following results:—

Imported	0
Local	6

Parts	Cases.	Deaths.
Rawiwar	1	1
Ganesh	1	1
Nihal	1	1
Mangalwar	1	1
Sadasiv	1	1
Rastia's	1	0
Total	6	5
Total up to date	173	165

The Suburban Municipal offices returns for the above 24 hours show the following results:—

Imported	2
Local	0

	Cases.	Deaths.
Arrivals from Bombay	2	1
Total up to date	189	125a

Two of the imported cases at the plague hospital were discharged cured.

a This includes one case from the City.

KARACHI.

Up to noon, on the 8th instant, 40 new cases and 41 deaths occurred at Karachi. The total number of cases to date is 1,255, and of deaths 1,107.

The plague has again appeared in the Jail quarter and Ksamari, where 4 and 1 deaths occurred respectively yesterday. The Jail quarter adjoins the camp and is carefully watched. No efforts are being neglected to lessen the plague and check the spread of the infection to the camp. The numbers as recorded by the Municipality, and which are quoted here, are regarded as erroneous, being less than actually occurred. As the natives hide their sick it is not possible to reckon exactly, but the Municipal returns are nearly correct as the officials can get them.

The first person to be inoculated with the prophylactic lymph is the Health Officer, Dr. Kaka, who is to be operated on to-morrow by Dr. Henderson.

GERMAN SPIRITS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As we find publicity has been given to an erroneous entry of the Calcutta Import List associating our name with the importation of 25 casks of German spirits consigned to Messrs. James Anderson and Co., may we ask if you will kindly publish the attached correspondence which has passed on the subject.—We are, dear Sir, Yours, &c.,

Calcutta, Feb. 8. B. SMYTH & Co.

Calcutta, 22nd January, 1897.

The Collector of Customs, Calcutta.

Sir,—It has been brought to our notice by our clients that your import list issued on the 15th inst., at p. 29 5, contains the following entry:—"Hamburg, 25 hds. German white spirits, 6 gallons 2,514, value Rs. 300, steamer "Oskarsteis," importers, B Smyth and Co." We would state that this entry is entirely an error. We have never imported German white spirits, as this publication is likely to do us a serious injury, we would ask you to kindly send us a letter acknowledging the mistake which has occurred and publish it in the next issue of your Gazette; may be improved, as to our dealing in this spirit.—We are, &c.,

(Sd.) B. SMYTH AND Co.

From R. N. Baker, Esq., C.S., Offg. Collector of Customs Calcutta, to Messrs. B. Smyth and Co., Calcutta.

Dated the 23rd January, 1897.

Gentlemen,—With reference to your letter of the 22nd inst., I have the honour to state that through a printer's error, which is regretted, the names of Messrs. B. Smyth and Co. and James Anderson and Co., were transposed in the import Daily list of the 15th inst. An erratum has been published in the issue of the 22nd instant.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) R. N. BAKER,
Offg. Collector of Customs.

FROM the 30th ultimo to the 5th instant, 3 Europeans, 9 Eurasians, 7 Native Christians, 260 Hindus, 44 Mahomedans, and 1 other died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 324 persons. The average for the corresponding week of the ten previous years was, 317. The deaths are thus classified:—3 from cholera, 4 from small-pox, 16 from measles, 120 from fevers, 22 from dysentry, 8 from diarrhœa, and 151 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 37·2 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 36·4 per 1,000 per annum.

A CALICUT correspondent writes:—"News has just been received here of a serious conflagration that occurred on the Island of Minicoy last month. A woman was curing some mass fish when her dwelling accidentally took fire. The fire spread, and about 600 houses of the islanders were burnt down before the element exhausted itself. The situation must have been a dreadful one, for there were only women and children on the island, all the men having gone out mass fishing in their boats."

ROWLANDS MACASSAR OIL prevents hair falling off or turning grey, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. It is the best Brilliantine, contains no mineral ingredients, can be had in a golden colour for fair hair and is most exquisitely perfumed. Sold by Chemists and Dyer Stores. Avoid spurious imitations and buy only Rowlands' Macassar Oil, of 20 Hatton Garden London.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE FAMINE AND PLAGUE IN INDIA.

IN the House of Commons on Friday, Jan. 22 Sir A. Scoble asked the Secretary of State for India what steps had been taken by the Government of Bombay to deal with the bubonic plague now prevalent in that Presidency, and whether he had approved of the measures which had been adopted.—Lord G. Hamilton said:

The extreme gravity of the subject to which my hon. friend's question refers will justify me in making a longer reply than is usual to ordinary questions. (Hear, hear.) The plague was identified at Bombay in September last. On Oct. 2 wide powers were conferred on the chief executive officer of the city, who is a Government official, to take whatever measures were found necessary to prevent the epidemic from spreading. Large sums of money were voted for the purpose by the Corporation. The Government appointed a medical mission, consisting of six members, to investigate and advise; scientific experts came from other parts of India to report upon the disease and its prevention; while additional medical men and a large staff of workers were employed to carry out at once the special sanitary measures in Bombay advocated by the commission of experts. The epidemic appeared to be abating in November, but from Dec. 1 it grew more severe. The plague spread to Karachi in December, and is now suspected to be epidemic in Poona. Over 2500 plague deaths have occurred in Bombay, over 300 in Karachi, and about 100 sporadic cases elsewhere. As the House is aware from newspaper telegrams, the plague has caused much terror among the people Bombay and in the adjacent country, but the disease has not so far appeared in epidemic form at any place beside Poona and the cities of Bombay and Karachi. The sporadic cases of which I spoke, excepting at Poona, occurred almost entirely among fugitives from the two plague-stricken cities. The officers of the Government and of the Corporation, between whom hearty co-operation exists, were devoted to relieving sufferers from the plague, to checking its extension in Bombay and Karachi and to preventing its spread elsewhere. Hospital space was increased, special plague hospitals were provided for six different sections of the community, and are being prepared for two other sections. House-to-house visitation of infected quarters is being carried out under medical supervision. Every suspected case of plague that is not at once removed to the hospital is isolated as far as practicable. Every house where a plague case has occurred is disinfected, and is, as far as possible, vacated, temporary accommodation being provided elsewhere. Necessary measures are pushed down; in others partitions are removed or ventilation introduced. Special sanitary precautions and improvements have been carried out in the backward parts of Bombay city. A fuller staff of doctors and Indian medical men is being organised and the Bombay Government will indent on England for temporary staff of doctors and nurses, if more aid is required. To prevent the spread of plague to other parts of India, passengers leaving Bombay, Karachi, or Poona by rail, road or sea, are inspected by medical officers, and persons travelling or alighting at the large stations are stopped and removed for treatment if they are suspected of being plague stricken. In case pilgrims to the Mosque hold places must be carry ships in the Red Sea, the Government of India have—as empowered by law—declared that, from Feb. 1, Bombay and Karachi shall cease for the present to be ports of departure for pilgrims. The Bombay Government must report that the corporation are grasping all necessary funds, while the executive and medical officers there and elsewhere are doing all that can be done, though prompt suppression of the epidemic has not been attained. The Government of India regret their belief that the precautions are working well; but they are inquiring whether further or stricter measures should be taken. I believe that these rapid and precautionary measures are duly impressing upon natives and in reflective; neither self-sacrificing work nor money is being stinted. If it has been difficult to secure the co-operation of some sections of the Indian population to promote the sanitary and preventive measures for the arrest and stamping out of this pestilence, yet in other quarters loyal assistance and relief have been displayed. I am hopeful that the enormous energy and vigilance shown by the governments and the local authorities, and the rigorous measures they have taken in the beginning to make real impression upon that epidemic, and that we may for the future note its decline. I should add that the experts sometime back expressed the view that during the winter months some increase in the epidemic might be expected. As I came into the House I received a telegram from the Governor of Bombay to the effect that he learns that alarmist are greatly exaggerated telegrams in reference to plague are being sent from Bombay, and he hopes that great caution will be shown before acce pting the information as true. Only four pure Europeans have died of the plague including a doctor and a surgeon. Amongst the dock labourers and Port Trust servants the deaths and sickness are very small indeed.

Mr. Maclean asked whether the noble lord was aware that both the Sanitary Commissioner and the health officer of Bombay had frequently protested against the imperfect sanitary arrangement of that city, and whether any measures had been taken to remedy an admitted evil.—Lord G. Hamilton understood that, as far as practicable, efforts are made to improve the sanitary conditions of the native quarters, but I am afraid until the epidemic is over it will not be possible to embark on a wholesale measure for that purpose.—Sir A. Scoble asked the Secretary of India a question of which he had given him private notice—namely, whether he could give the House any recent information as to the number of persons employed on relief works in India.—Lord G. Hamilton: The latest telegram I have received on the subject is from the Viceroy and is dated Jan 22. It reads as follows:—"Famine. Rain during week in affected districts, from one to three inches in Punjab, except the Hissar division, few light showers elsewhere. Condition of standing crops fair to good in Central Provinces, Bihar, North-West Provinces, except in Bundelkhand districts. In affected districts of Bombay crops are suffering from want of rain. Prices have fallen slightly in Northern Punjab, stationary elsewhere. On relief:—Punjab, 70,000; North-West Provinces, 705,000; Central India, 42,000; Rajputana, 23,000; Bengal, 274,000; Burma, 30,000; Madras, 23,000; Bombay, 255,000; Central Provinces, 211,000; total, 1,760,00. In Bombay apparent increase due in part to omission of non-working children in former reports."

THE OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA ON THE NUBIA.

Mr. T. W. Russell, replying to Sir W. Foster, said: The Nubia, which arrived in Plymouth on Jan. 9, was reported to have cholera on board, some cases having already proved fatal. One of the Board's medical inspectors was immediately instructed to go to Plymouth and to place himself in relation with the port sanitary authority and the port medical officer of health. In all cases of cholera on board or of deaths occurred. The action taken was that laid down in the rules of the Board as to cholera; and, owing to the excellent arrangements prepared long in advance by the Plymouth port authority, isolation of the sick was at once carried out; the healthy passengers were allowed, on giving their addresses, to proceed their respective houses; and the ship, after the requisite measures of disinfection, was allowed to continue her voyage to London. Some of the troops were transferred to shore under the direction of the military authorities. No extension of the disease occurred to any persons beyond those attacked on board, and the results fully justify the action which in the country of dealing with diseases of foreign importation by means of isolation and disinfection and without resort to any such measures of quarantine as are involved in the detention of healthy persons either in hospital or in an infected vessel.

THE AUSTRALIAN AND INDIAN MAIL.

On Monday, Jan 25 Mr. Henniker Heaton asked the Secretary to the Treasury, as representing the Postmaster-General, whether contracts for the conveyance of the Australian and Indian mails had been concluded; and, if so when would they be laid upon the table of the House; and whether the proposals and requirements of the Australasian Governments on the subject would be laid upon the table before Parliament was asked to confirm the contracts.—Mr. Hanbury: The Postmaster-General has recently, with the concurrence of the Indian and Australian Governments, accepted tenders for the Indian and Australian mails. The contracts are not yet signed, but will be laid on the table as soon after signatures as possible. The correspondence is of such a nature that the Government do not think it necessary to lay it on the table.—Mr. Heaton: Is the right hon. gentleman aware that the Governments of Australia have published the correspondence? Mr. Hanbury: No, sir.

THE WRECK OF THE WARREN HASTINGS.

In answer to Col. Lockwood, Mr. Brodrick said: It is known that a small quantity of cabin baggage was saved from the troopship Warren Hastings, and this hopeful that more may be got and regimental plate may yet be recovered.

HEALTH OF THE TROOPS IN INDIA.

Col. Lockwood asked the Secretary of State for India whether in view of the Army Medical Report on the health of the troops in India, the Government would inquire into the whole facts of the case. He desired it to be understood that he referred to one particular form of disease.—Mr. Darling and Major Rasch also asked questions on the same subject.—Lord G. Hamilton: I propose to reply to my hon. friend's question and to those of the hon. members for Deptford and South-East Essex together. It is the case that the total aggregate admissions to hospital for venereal diseases among the British troops in India amounted in the year 1895 to 522 per 1000, but it does not mean that 522 men per 1000 were separately and individually admitted, still less does it indicate that 522 individuals per 1000 are hospitalized for that from this cause. It is calculated on the latest returns that an average regimental deduction of 40 per 1000 is the loss entailed by these diseases. The facts as to the serious increase of this disease in India are now being inquired into by a departmental committee, on receipt of whose report Her Majesty's Government will carefully consider the whole subject.—Col. Lockwood: May I take the 522 per 1000 men to mean men who have passed through the hospital suffering from this particular form of disease.—Lord G. Hamilton: Yes. It means the total number of admissions, but the same man may be admitted more than once.—Major Rasch: Can the noble lord tell us when the report of the departmental committee will be in the hands of members?—Lord G. Hamilton: No, sir. There is certain further information which may take a short time before we obtain it. But I think that in the course of a few weeks the report will, I will not say be in the hands of members, but certainly concluded.

UNDER-OFFICERING OF MADRAS REGIMENTS.

Sir Saymour King asked the Secretary of state for India whether, with reference to the under-officering of Madras infantry regiments, to which his attention was called last Session, he had caused inquiries to be made into the cause of the constant depletion of Madras regiments by transfer of officers, and its effects on the efficiency and morale of the corps, and the best way of providing a remedy; and what if any, explanations had been offered or steps taken in the matter.—Lord G. Hamilton: I have been, and am still, in communication with the Government of India on the questions raised by my hon. friend, and the Government are now looking into the matter, though I have not yet received any full report on the subject from them. I may say, however, that there is no reason to suppose that the circumstances of Madras regiments in respect of officers differ in any way from those of Bengal and Bombay regiments.

OFFICERS AND THE RATE OF EXCHANGE.

In reply to Sir Seymour King, Lords G. Hamilton said: The subject of exchange compensation has been for some time past under the consideration of the Secretary of State in Council. We have made some progress towards settling some of the questions involved; but there are others of a very complicated and far-reaching character still to be considered. I hope that a general decision will be given before long.

THE INDIAN FAMINE AND THE SALE OF SILVER.

Mr. Maclean asked the Secretary of State for India whether, as the Indian peasantry would be compelled by the famine to sell their hoards of silver at a heavy loss through the mints being closed and the depreciation of silver bullion, it would be possible to make arrangements at the Government treasuries in the famine districts for the purchase of silver ornaments at a fixed price per ounce.—Lord G. Hamilton: The form of relief suggested in my hon. friend's question is one on that I am prepared to recommend to the Government of India, for, amongst other disadvantages, it is open to this practical difficulty, that, if it were once known that the Government would purchase silver ornaments at a price above their market value, those who would derive most benefit from this philanthropic venture would be well-to-do persons who could purchase silver ornaments wholesale. I may add that, although the divergence between the exchange value in gold of the coined rupee and that of an equal quantity of uncoined silver has undoubtedly increased since the mints were closed, it does not follow that the purchasing power of silver bullion in India has fallen.

QUARANTINE AT MALTA.

Sir W. Foster asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether it was true that the Governor of Malta, after first imposing a twenty days' quarantine had since issued a total prohibition on all vessels, however healthy they might be, arriving from India; and whether, seeing that this country, which was in unceasing communication with Indian ports, found it sufficient to rely for the purposes of plague on the system of inspection and isolation, which were so successfully tested both during the European cholera invasion of 1892-94 and recently again in the case of the Nubia at Plymouth, he would take such steps as would secure the adoption by our Crown Colonies in the Mediterranean of those more scientific and less inconvenient methods to prevent the introduction and spread of foreign diseases.—Mr. Chamberlain: The answer to the first part of the hon. member's question is in the affirmative. As to the second paragraph, my predecessors and I have continually urged the Government of Malta to adopt the more scientific and convenient methods of preventing the introduction and spread of foreign diseases instead of the stringent system of quarantine hitherto in use, but, partly from the supposed necessity of conforming to the practice of Italy, and partly from the inveterate belief of the population of Malta in the necessity of the strictest quarantine, which might lead to disturbance if the rules were relaxed, we have not as yet succeeded in effecting the change. I am now in correspondence with the Governor, and have pointed out to the Colonial Government the serious injury which is being inflicted not only on commerce but on the interests of Malta by the action of the Government, and I shall be glad if my remonstrances may induce them to adopt a more reasonable course.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON FRIDAY THE 12TH OF FEBRUARY, 1897.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly to rapidly in Sind, the Punjab, Rajputana, and at Agra, Cawnpore, Jhansi, Deesa, Indore, Khandwa, Nagpur, Akola, Negapatam and Colombo, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. The distribution is rather irregular, and the baric gradients are slight. Winds are mild to moderate easterly to south-easterly at most of the reporting stations, and the force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 10 miles an hour at Deesa, Veraval, Ghadechi and Bangalore. The maximum temperature is in large excess of the normal at Akola, Secunderabad and Negapatam and the maximum in large to very large excess at Negapatam, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Bellary, Masulipatam, secunderabad, Bangalore, Cochin, Nagpur, Raipur, Saugor, Allahabad, Agra, Nirsk and Lahore. The highest temperature in the shade was 99° at Secunderabad, and the lowest 47° at Deesa. Humidity has increased considerably at Lahore, Sisa, Delhore, Agra, Cawnpore, Belgaum and Secunderabad, and in Deccan districts are cloudy to overcast, at Lahore, Simla, Agra, Cawnpore, Khandwa, Raipur Nagpur, Akola, Chenin Aangadore, Bellary and Colombo. Light to moderate showers have fallen at Lahore and Srisa, and a few drops at Allahabad. The weather conditions are favourable for local rain in the Punjab North-West Provinces and Ceylon.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.

SIMLA, FEB. 12.

Friday:—The barometer has risen over nearly the whole of the country. The rise has been rapid in north-west India and the depression noticed over the Punjab yesterday has grown shallow, as the season time it has travelled eastward and is apparently now close to Umballa, at the same time the high pressure area over Bengal has also become better marked. Elsewhere general conditions are unaltered. Winds are calm over the north-west India, easterly in the Gangetic Plain and Lower-Burma, northerly over Bengal and variable elsewhere. The force has been fresh over a large part of the country and gales are reported over north-west India. The temperature has risen slightly in Burma, and been steady in Madras, and fallen in all other provinces. The mean temperature is still excessive over Burma, Lower Bengal, the Central Provinces, and the greater part of the Peninsular, Rain has fallen in all Punjab stations except Delhi, over West and East of the North-West Provinces and over west Bengal. The amount of rain exceeds one inch at Ludhiana and half-an-inch at Gya, Roorkee, and Dehradun, but is small elsewhere. Heavy snow is falling at Kumaun in the Hymalayas.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 11th February, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected at 32 deg. Fah.	inches 29·892
Temperature of the Air	degrees 72·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·0
Dew Point	64·1
Relative quantity of Moisture	76·2
Extent of cloudy sky (0 sky clear to 10 sky clouded)	5·7
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 77·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	59·4
General Direction of wind	NW. N. NNE, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	miles 2·3

From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

SIZE AND STRENGTH NO DEFENCE.

HERE'S a point for you to think over; *Size and development have nothing to do with health.* A man may stand six feet two inches in his stockings, and have the muscles of a prize fighter, and yet be an essentially unhealthy man. His frail-looking wife may be really the better of the couple; she may easily do more work, endure more exposure, bear more grief and worry, and outlive her big husband. There is a mystery in this that nobody can see into. It is a matter of vitality and organisation—not of dimensions.

Take for example, the case of Mr. T. B. Staples, of Oakwood, Ont. He is a blacksmith; and I well remember how, when a boy, I used to regard a blacksmith with awe and wonder on account of his strength. It was fearsome to see him swing those mighty hammers and pick up a heavy cartwheel as though it were a child's hoop. Yet I saw only in part and understood in part.

"Some twelve years ago," writes Mr. Staples, I became aware that the dreaded disease, dyspepsia, had chosen me for one of its many victims. It is hardly necessary for me to try to describe all the different feelings that came over me, I have talked with many people suffering with dyspepsia and they have all had about the same experience. Among the symptoms of which I was a greed are the following: bad taste in the mouth; fulness and deadness in the stomach after eating; getting no good from one's food, headache and palpitation of the heart, gas and sour fluids from the stomach, dizziness, especially when one rises up suddenly, or bends over his work; loss of appitite; pains in the chest and back, and the weakness that comes from not eating and digesting enough food to keep the body going. All these things I had, and you can imagine how bad they are for any one; particularly for a man who has got to earn his living by daily hard work, as in my case.

After I found out what was the matter with me, I consulted a doctor at once, and began to take the medicine he gave me. I am sorry to say it did me little or no good. Although there is a common opinion that stomach troubles are not very serious and never dangerous, I must say that is not my opinion. No man who suffers from dyspepsia as long as I did (about six year) will ever talk foolishly or lightly about it. Even the doctors admit it is the hardest of all diseases to keep track of, and to cure. If it does not kill a man right off, on the other hand it *spreads the shadow of death over him all the time he has it*, and takes all the laughter out of his days.

"Well, after the doctor's medicine failed, I kept on taking anything and everything that was recommended to me in hopes of relief. Yet none of them went to the root of the trouble. Sometimes I would feel a little better and sometimes worse and that's the way things went on with me year after year, a dreary and miserable time. There is no money could hire me to live it over again.

"I was still in this condition when a friend, that I had been talking to about myself, advised me to try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. I didn't know the merits of the Syrup, but being desperate, so to try anything that might help me, I bought a bottle from Messrs. Hogg Brothers and commenced taking it. All I can say is, that I found relief immediately, and by continuing with it for a short time, all my bad symptoms abated one by one, and I found myself completely rid of the dyspepsia. Since then I have never had a touch of the old complaint. If there is any one in medicine in the world that is able to cure indigestion and dyspepsia as Mother Seigel's Syrup does it, why, I have never heard of it. I have recommended the Syrup to other sufferers and they have been more than pleased with it, and I write these hasty lines in hope the publication of them may come in the nick of time to be useful to others still. Yours, very truly, (Singned) Thos. B. Staples, Oakwood, Ontario, February 25th, 1895.

We need add but few words to Mr. Staples' intelligent and manly letter. The disease which afflicted him attacks both sexes, all ages, and all classes and conditions of humanity. Neither youth nor strength is proof against it. It initiates other complaints, and so leads to fatal mistakes in treatment. If you are wise you will acquaint yourself with its character, as described in Mother Seigels' almanack, and know what to do in time of need.

THE Report of the Gold Fields of Mysore made up to the 31st August, 1896, states that the accounts show a profit on the year's operations of £12,993, and a total amount to the credit of profit and loss account of £14,303. In view of the necessary monthly expenditure to enable the mining operations to be conducted, together with the depreciation which has taken place in some of the shares held by the company, it has been deemed prudent to write off the whole of the amount standing to the credit of profit and loss account to a suspense account.

SPECIALITE FOR THE SKIN.—Purest, most emollient and most hygienic of all soaps.—The ALBION MILK AND SUL

NATURE'S REVOLT.. FEVER-STRICKEN!!
THE GOLDFIELDS.

"How quickly Nature falls into revolt when Gold becomes her object!"—*Shakspeare.*

"In Life's Play the Player of the Other Side is hidden from us. We know that his Play is always Fair, Just, and Patient, but we also know to Our Cost that he Never Overlooks a Mistake. *It is for you to find out WHY YOUR EARS ARE BOXED.*"—HUXLEY.

"I may say that for over ten years I have used ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' pretty freely and under trying conditions of life and climate: have never needed any other medicine while yours was procurable. In tropical Queensland and the TERRIBLY HOT FEVER-STRICKEN GOLDFIELDS of Western Australia I have put my faith solely in Old 'ENO,' and, I am happy to say, always pulled through by its help. In New Guinea—A NOTED FEVER SPOT—ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' worked marvels among a party of gold miners of which I was the leader. Every morning we religiously took a dose of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' and FEVER LOST ITS TERRORS. You are at liberty to make any use of this you like.—Yours truly, W. S.—Sydney, New South Wales."

EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AMERICA, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND.
IMPORTANT TO ALL TRAVELLERS.

"Please send me half-a-dozen bottles of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' I have tried ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' in America, India, Egypt, and on the Continent for almost every complaint, fever includeo, with the most satisfactory results. I can strongly recommend it to all Travellers. I am never without it.—Yours faithfully,
AN ANGLO-INDIAN OFFICIAL."

THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SERIOUS ILLNESS. The effect of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' upon a disordered and feverish condition of the system is MARVELLOUS.

CAUTION.—*Examine each bottle and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it you have been imposed on by a WORTHLESS and occasionally poisonous imitation.*

Prepared only at ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, S.E.,
By J. C. Eno's Patent.

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Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

"Retained when all other Foods are rejected. It is invaluable."
LONDON MEDICAL RECORD.

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"G.B."
FOR DIABETES.
FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.
FOR RHEUMATISM.
FOR GOUT.

DIABETES WHISKY.

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HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
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HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and **only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure** for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The **effect** of this Standard **Phosphoric Remedy** in Nervous Debility and its kindred **Evils** is **immediate** and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is **really marvellous.**

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

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Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

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OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.
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Fortify the System against Disease

PURE BLOOD SECURES GOOD HEALTH.

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ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA

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WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.

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IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir B. MAPPIN.
The Late LORD CLYDE said:—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"It cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ABERDEEN.

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

INDISPENSABLE TO ALL WHO VALUE HEALTH.

WILKINSON'S (Established since 1829.) HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME. SARSAPARILLA VERY HIGHEST ATTAINABLE pronounce it THE BEST.

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USEFUL XMAS AND NEW YEAR PR...
HIGHEST QUALITY ELECTRO-PLATE ON NICKEL.

Egg Boiler, Rs. 40.

Revolving Butter Dish, Rs. 60.

Doulton Salad Bowls with servers, mounted, Rs. 45 and Rs. 60.

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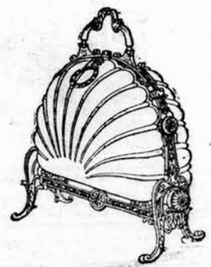
Breakfast Cruets, Rs. 27, 28, 36, 45, 60.

Tea or Coffee Stand with Doulton Ware C...e and Saucers, Rs. 125, Rs. 150.

Holster with Strap, Cut-glass Bottle and 2 Aluminium Beakers, Rs. 80.

Biscuit Box, Rs. 100. (Open.)



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Claret Bottles, E. P. Tops, Rs. 12.

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E. P. Tantalus Frame Rs. 95.

Claret Jugs, best Cut-glass E. P. Mounts, Rs. 40, 42, 46, 50, 55, 60, 85.

POSITIVELY THE BEST DRESSING
FOR

PRESERVING AND BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR.

SPECIALLY PREPARED AND PERFUMED FOR TOILET USE.

ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE BEST.

"Dear Sir,—After trying several hair-producers, and giving yours a fair trial, I must acknowledge it to be the best. "S. BENNETT,

"19, Gloucester Place, Liverpool."

DESPAIRED OF SUCCESS.

"Sir,—My delight at the remarkable results produced by the use of your 'Harlene' impels me to testify to its efficacy. I had tried several other applications and had despaired of success, when I was advised to try yours. I have used three bottles, and, as a result, my hair is as plentiful as it was ten years ago. "G. COSTA,

"4, Rue de la Sourdiere, Paris."

THE HON. MRS. THOMPSON'S TESTIMONY.

"Ackworth Moor Top, Pontefract.

"The Hon. Mrs. Thompson desires to testify to the value of 'Harlene' for strengthening and preserving the hair, and will be pleased to allow her testimony to be publicly used."

DONE WONDERS FOR MY HAIR.

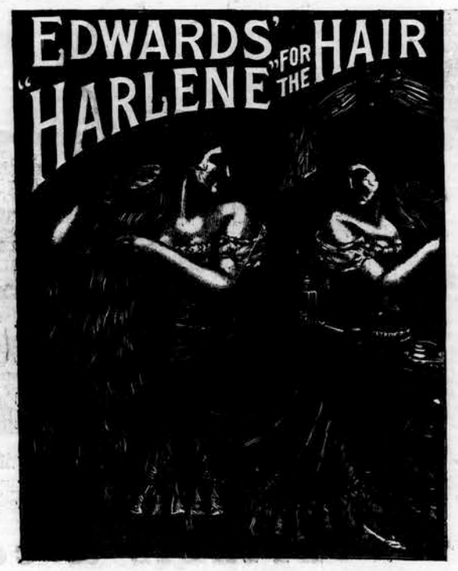
"Sir,—Please send me one 5s. 6d. bottle of 'Harlene.' I have used it for the last eighteen months, and it has done wonders for my hair. I now wish to induce a friend of mine to try it; also a bottle of 'Violetta.' "JANE LEECH,

"The Oaks, Wisbeach Road, King's Lynn."

VAIN REGRETS.

"Gentlemen,—I have tried your 'Harlene,' and find that there is none to equal it. I only regret that I did not try it years ago. "MISS PRESTON,

"Southend Villas, Syston, near Leicester."



AN EXCELLENT HAIR DRESSING.

"Sir,—Kindly forward another bottle of 'Harlene.' I like it immensely. I think it an excellent dressing for the hair, and prefer it to any other. "MRS. ROSE,

"Lower Heywood, Banbury, Oxon."

AN ANXIOUS FATHER SATISFIED.

"Sir,—I am pleased to testify to the efficacy of your 'Harlene.' My little boy (four and a-half years old has had a bald place on the back of his head from his birth. I applied the 'Harlene' to the place daily, and the result has been most satisfactory."

[Name and address suppressed by desire. Original may be seen.]

FOR EYEBROWS AND RENEWING THE HAIR.

"Dear Sir,—I have used your 'Harlene' for nearly four years, and have found it most satisfactory for the eyebrows and eyelashes, also for renewing the hair.

"6, Belgrave Terrace, Brighton." "MISS TRISS,

A MARKED IMPROVEMENT.

"Dear Sirs,—Having used one bottle of your 'Harlene' I noticed a marked improvement; my hair is beginning to grow, and the scurf has disappeared. I will recommend it to my friends.

"MISS WEBB,

"Northumberland House, Brandon, Suffolk."

DELIGHTED WITH THE HAIR TONIC.

"Sir,—I am delighted with your hair-tonic; can detect an improvement with using one bottle. Please send large size.

"SAMUEL GROCOTT,

"Field View, Woore, Newcastle, Staffs."

"HARLENE" WORLD-RENOWNED HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.

Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use. "HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS ITS FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.

UNEQUALLED FOR PROMOTING THE GROWTH OF THE BEARD AND MOUSTACHE. THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS. For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, &c., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Color, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metalic or other injurious ingredients. 1/-, 2/6, and (triple 2/6 size) 4/6 per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World, or sent direct, on receipt of P.O.O.

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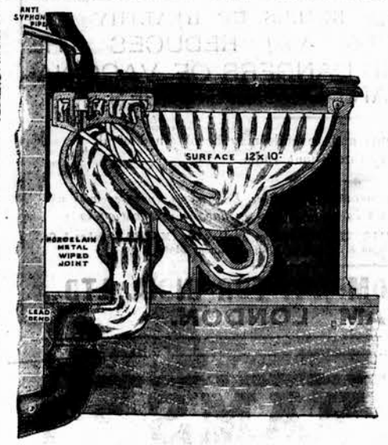

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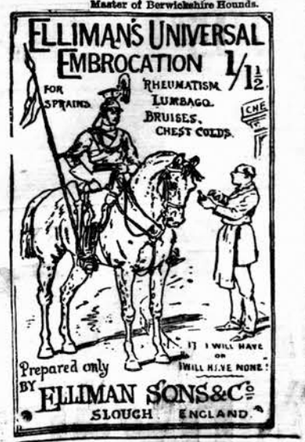

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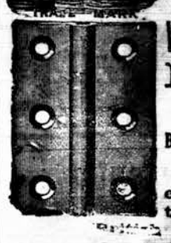

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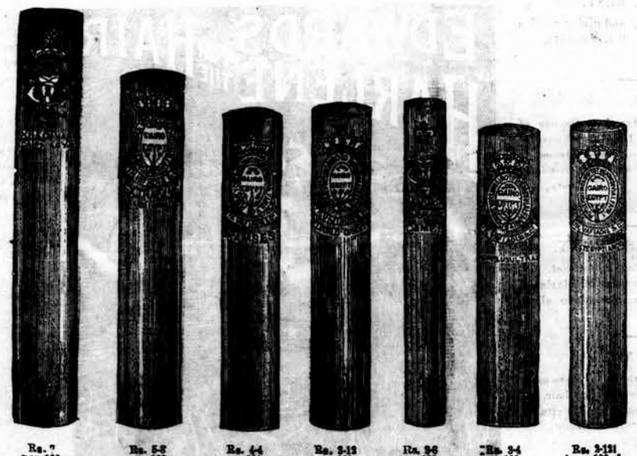

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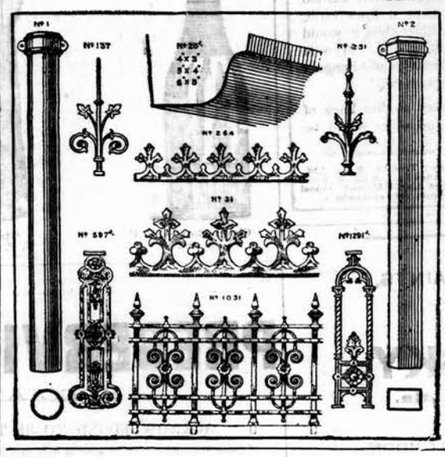

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